

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1926—VOL. XXVII, NO. 270

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FIVE CENTS A COPY

## BILLION SOUGHT TO RECONSTRUCT NEW YORK SLUMS

\$100,000,000 Annually for 15 Years Called For in Housing Report

## FUND WANTED FROM STATE, CITY, PUBLIC

August Heckscher, Sponsor of Plan, Says Support Already Assured for Project

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—A vision of a "Lower East Side" without slums is moving toward realization, according to philanthropists, architects, and city officials.

August Heckscher, philanthropist, who was appointed by Mayor Walker to study European methods of housing in congested districts, is the leader in the movement. By the fulfillment of tentative plans which he announced and which constitute one of the most ambitious housing programs ever projected in this country, thousands of modern well-ventilated and sunlit apartment houses would spring up in the place of squalid, cheerless tenement houses that now line dingy streets for miles and in which live approximately 1,000,000 people.

The means by which it is hoped to bring about the transformation will be \$100,000,000 annually, which the leaders of the movement expect to raise from public-spirited citizens, the city, and the State. With this sum available annually, these leaders believe tenements could be replaced by modern apartment buildings within 10 or 15 years. Prominent persons already have given assurance of their aid, Mr. Heckscher reported.

Condemned in 1885, Still Occupied

Terming the slums of New York and other great American municipalities "a disgrace to these cities and to the Nation," Mr. Heckscher pointed out that progress has been made in the "Lower East Side." There are no more, of little more than a square mile, where more than 400,000 people live. One group of tenements were condemned in 1885 as unfit for habitation, but they are still occupied.

Progress made by London, Berlin and Hamburg in coping with their slum problems was cited by Mr. Heckscher. He advocated adoption of the London plan, the state buying the tenement property and providing improved tenements with temporary quarters while new houses are being built. The whole purpose of the plan is to provide working people with good homes at reasonable rentals.

Mr. Heckscher would assess rents on a percentage basis, according to the income of the family, this being the system followed in London. The houses, under the tentative plans, would be five stories high and of the "walk-up" type, but if self-operating elevators now being tried in Berlin should prove feasible, the houses could be raised to 10 stories.

Drastic legislation would be necessary to pave the way for the reconstruction movement, Governor Smith, who is himself a product of the East Side, is, in the opinion of Mr. Heckscher, the only man who can put these laws on the statute books.

Quick Action Is Demanded

"The sooner we scrap the 'old law' tenements," said Mr. Heckscher, "especially the notorious 'railroad' type of building of 25-foot frontage, planned with the rooms

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## Old "Saloons Must Go" Song Proved Prophetic

Special Correspondence

Chicago

THIRTY-SIX years ago 1000 white-robed children paraded in Chicago under auspices of the W. C. T. U. at the laying of the corner stone of the Woman's Temple at La Salle and Monroe streets, singing a prophetic song, "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons Must Go."

At the same time the W. C. T. U. impounded, in the corner-stone, among other papers, the fact that Chicago paid in 1890 \$26,800,000 for 1,675,000 barrels of beer.

The old temple is now gone. In its place will be the new building of the State Bank of Chicago, and it was a committee of the W. C. T. U. and the bank that recovered records within the old stone that brought to light the above facts.

## LABOR ATTACKS FASCIST AND SOVIET REGIMES

American Federation Links Russian and Italian Systems as Dictatorships

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13 (Special).—Unqualified opposition to the Fascist and Soviet forms of government, as constituting political, economic and spiritual oppression, was voiced by the American Federation of Labor in annual convention in this city.

During a protracted debate evoked by a minority sponsoring a resolution for recognition of the Soviet regime in Russia, vigorous addresses holding compromise with the Russian system to be impossible were made by William Green, president of the federation; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; John P. Frey, president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, and former vice-commander of the American Legion, and James Wilson, seventh vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

The Soviet regime in Russia was denounced in the adopted report of the committee on resolutions as "The most unscrupulous, most anti-social, most menacing institution in the world today."

No Compromise Possible

The report further declared that "Between it and our form of political and social organization there can be no compromise of any kind," and added that participation in any labor mission to Russia was equally impossible. The resolutions continued:

"We are not interested in the commercial aspect of the question, agreeing fully with President Coolidge in holding that American principles are not to be bartered, nor is the question changed by whatever may be the change—and there has so far been little—in the economic condition of the people of Russia. A regime of enslavement which for a purpose sees fit to feed its slaves well at times is no less a regime of slavery and no less repugnant and hateful in the sight of all those who cherish liberty."

In similar fashion Fascism was characterized "an another form of dictatorship and autocracy, a principle of government which can never bring anything but opposition in the minds of free people."

A proposal calling for modification of the existing immigration restrictions met with vigorous condemnation.

The matter of finding ways and means for providing immediate financial relief to the textile strikers of Passaic, N. J., and Willimantic, Conn., was referred to a special conference of union presidents, which will adopt plans during the convention.

DETROIT, Oct. 13 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor is pledged to a no-quarrel war with the friends of Soviet Russia who seek to divide the ranks of Labor.

Nearing the end of their convention program, delegates to the forty-sixth annual convention of the federation put on record the unanimously approved report of the committee on resolutions characterizing friends of the Soviet Government as foes of organized Labor in America with whom there could be no compromise.

Plans to Oppose Company Unions

Consideration of suggested plans for advancing the interests of the federation in the face of resistance from labor organizations formed within various employment plants is next on the convention program of the federation.

Through the report of its executive council the federation is already organized as an unalterable body to local plant unions. The council report suggested opposition "to the full extent of its powers" by the federation to development of the company organizations.

In a fiery session the delegates repudiated their organization to unwavering loyalty to American ideals of Government and denounced the autocratic dictatorships of Russia and Italy.

Following charges by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, that Russian sympathizers in the ranks of American Labor sought the destruction of the federation, President Green called upon the convention to accept the challenge of the "enemies of Labor."

## Boston Host to Librarians From 15 Foreign Countries

Delegates at Recent Convention of American Association Begin Two-Day Visit

Boston today is host to 29 librarians from 15 countries who attended the recent semi-centennial of the American Library Association at Atlantic City. They arrived at the Hotel Kenmore at 8 a. m. and were immediately escorted to the Hotel Kenmore. Charles P. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and retiring president of the association, is in general charge of the program, assisted by Frederick W. Faxon, who accompanied the party from New York.

As soon as the librarians had breakfasted at the Kenmore, they assembled on the steps of the Library at Copley Square where they were photographed and then conducted through the building. Dr. Robert F. Sharp, keeper of printed books at the British Museum, London, on his first trip to America, was particularly impressed by the mechanical facilities for the conveyance of books, lifts and traveling bands, which he declared he would seek to introduce into the museum upon his return.

One attendant led him and F. J. Peplow, borough librarian of the Deptford Public Libraries, London, through the building. They paused in the bindery, where Dr. Sharp examined the various methods used in

stitching volumes. He was shown the hand-sewer and over-sewer, a comparatively new way of stitching by machine.

"The elaborateness of the methods and systems of the Boston Public Library," he remarked, "causes me to marvel. The facilities here are wonderful and I am greatly impressed by the size of the large staffs and also that so much of the work is done by women. Only men are employed in the library of the British Museum."

"All the upper posts from keeper to assistant are elected, through civil service appointments," he said, "while clerks and attendants are nominated by trustees through a qualifying examination. By a recent Act of Parliament, however, women are likely to be introduced into the museum. If employed in a new branch building, I feel certain that the plan would meet with success. You see, we at the museum are constantly forced to adapt ourselves to an old building, and we are handicapped in this respect. If we were as fortunate as Boston with its

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

## HIGHEST TRIBUNAL AFFIRMS STATE LAW ON DAYLIGHT SAVING

Lower Courts Sustained on Appeal Made by Groups in Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The right of states to enforce daylight saving laws was orally argued before the Supreme Court in a case appealed from Massachusetts, and the tribunal today announced it would affirm lower court decisions upholding the State's statute.

Counsel for the Massachusetts State Grange, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Town of Hadley and others contended that Federal jurisdiction was complete and that states were bound to observe the standard time fixed by the act of Congress.

The Attorney-General of Massachusetts and other state officials defended the state Daylight Saving Law on the ground that federal standard time applied only to such interstate activities as the railroad, over which the Federal Government has jurisdiction, and to federal activities, such as the time to be observed in post offices, federal courthouses and other federal buildings and by federal officials.

The State Grange argued that daylight saving materially injured agricultural operations, while the railroad brotherhoods claimed it interfered with their work, which was regulated by standard time.

## Seized Articles to Be Auctioned

Government Offers Variety, From Perfumery Down to Ammunition

Miscellaneous articles that have been seized by the United States Customs officials for alleged violation of the revenue laws, at Boston, Gloucester and New Bedford, comprising 180 lots, will be offered for sale at public auction beginning at 10 a. m. at the Appraiser's Store, Atlantic and Northern Avenues, Oct. 15, by order of William W. Estlin, collector of customs for this district. Frank E. McKenize is the auctioneer.

Because of the variety of the products offered, a large attendance is expected. Many lots, to be sold, have shown a decided increase in appraised value from the time of exportation abroad, to the time appraised here. One lot of 11 such sets were valued at \$77 abroad and are listed in the catalogue at \$96.25. Other lots of these sets show a similar increase. Two field glasses, appraised at \$7.25, are to be sold. Seven pieces worsted cloth, containing 2 1/2 yards, valued abroad at \$45 and here at \$75.25, are also on the list to be sold.

Perfumery, neckties, toilet soap, glass beads, silk handkerchiefs, silver jewelry case, razors, table covers, shoes, pocket knives, ammunition and scores of other odds and ends are listed to go under the hammer. An unusual item is two ostrich plumes, moth eaten, appraised at \$3.20.

## COTTON INTERESTS SEEK NEW MARKET FOR SURPLUS

President's Committee Expects Gain in Foreign Buying—Banks Help

LONG-TERM PURCHASES AND STORAGE URGED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Storage of surplus cotton in warehouses until prices improve, stimulation of long-term purchases by the spinning industry, and building up of foreign markets were considered by the President's cotton committee at its first meeting to consider ways and means of preventing financial distress to the cotton growing of the South from the drop in cotton prices to 13 cents a pound.

The remedy for the situation caused by the record crop of 1926 combined with a large carry-over from 1925, centers about adequate credit to permit the growers to hold their surplus crop, and encouragement of long-term purchases by domestic and foreign buyers according to a statement issued after the meeting by Eugene Meyer Jr., chairman of the committee.

In addition to immediate remedies, the committee considered restriction of cotton acreage in the future, made possible through crop diversification, as a future preventive of over-large crops which periodically threaten to glut the market and depress prices.

Survey of Foreign Markets

The cotton situation, in common with other agricultural problems, connects inseparably with financial and business conditions in foreign countries where markets are desired as an outlet for the surplus crop, the committee found. Unstable currency conditions which operate against long-term buying in foreign markets present a problem in stimulating foreign purchases, the committee admitted. A survey is being made of such cotton-consuming countries as France, Belgium, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Austria, which have been prevented by unstable exchange conditions from making large purchases, to determine methods for stimulating long-term purchases.

The fact that three of the leading consuming countries—England, Germany and Japan—have stabilized their currencies, indicates that long-term purchases which would greatly relieve the cotton situation, may be forthcoming from these countries, the committee indicated. It is reported that Russia, which through the All-Russian Cotton Textile Syndicate of New York purchased 350,000 bales of cotton in 1925, is considering enlarged purchases for this year if the slump in prices continues.

The departments of commerce and agriculture, whose heads are members of the committee, are co-operating with local interests in every way possible, it was asserted. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has called upon the recently formed Cotton Textile Institute, representing the spinning interests of both North and South, to make long-term purchases of supplies, and believes that with their co-operation the surplus crop can be absorbed in an orderly manner.

Use of Credits Advised

Mr. Hoover believes that the drop in the price of cotton from 18 to 13 cents a pound should cause no financial distress in the cotton-producing states if growers will avail themselves of the \$30,000,000 in credits made available by the Government through the intermediate credit banks, and will hold their product until prices improve.

Mr. Meyer's statement issued at the conclusion of the first meeting of the committee, was in part as follows: "Fortunately, the South is in a better position than it has been for many years to deal effectively with the situation, and it is gratifying to note that those who have the greatest interest and responsibility, namely, the growers, bankers, and business men of the South, as well as the public officials of the southern states, are attacking the problem in a vigorous way.

Larger and better storage facilities are available than in 1921, when difficulties in connection with the marketing of cotton has occurred on an important scale.

"There is, and will be, no lack of financial resources in connection with the orderly marketing of the crop."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## INSUL INTERESTS BUY POWER COMPANY

Hortonia Holdings Are Sold for \$1,100,000

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 13 (AP)—The holdings of the Hortonia Power Company, operating in New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, today were sold for \$1,100,000 to George O. Spencer, representing the Insul interests of Chicago.

"The Hortonia Company went into receivership several months ago and the sale today at the Madison County Court House was by order of the United States Court."

The company's plants include locations at Manville and Fort Henry, N. Y.; two at Middlebury and two at Salisbury, Vt.; Gaynesville, Vt., and several others.

CONFERENCE HELD ON MAINE APPLE CROP

AUGUSTA, Oct. 13 (Special).—Maine's apple crop is now occupying the official attention of the Governor and the State of Maine Associates who held a conference yesterday afternoon at the Governor's office at the State House.

A survey is being conducted of about 1000 apple orchards in Maine, which are producing more than half a hundred different varieties. The aim is to learn which types of apples can be raised most profitably in the State, and then urge the farmers to concentrate on those varieties. Some of the kinds are fully as famous as Florida and California peaches or oranges, the delegates at the conference said.

## MR. LONG APPROVED PARK BOARD HEAD

The State Civil Service Commission at its weekly meeting today approved two appointments made by Mayor Nichols of Boston. One was that of William P. Long to be park commissioner at a salary of \$7000 a year, and the other was that of Clarence W. Barron to be sinking fund commissioner without salary. Mr. Long is at present deputy park commissioner, and will succeed Commissioner James B. Shea, who resigned recently.

## Natural Background for Book Experts—Boston Public Library



GROUP OF FOREIGN DELEGATES  
Front Row, Left to Right—Dr. Hugo Krüss, Germany; Don Basilio Salinas, Mexico; Andre Bovet, Switzerland; Camille Gaspar, Belgium; R. F. Sharp, England; Dr. Jürgen, Germany; Walter Powell, England; Dr. Isak G. A. Collin, Sweden.  
Second Row—Carl H. Nilam, Chicago; Frank H. Chase, Boston; K. Matsunori, Japan; A. G. Drachman, Denmark; Dr. Adolph Hilsenbeck, Germany; Thor M. Andersen, Norway; O. Thyrged, Denmark; Dr. Karl O. Bertling, Germany.  
Back Row—Charles F. D. Belden, Boston; F. J. Peplow, England; Mrs. L. M. Wainman, Hamburg, Russia; Ernest A. Savage, Scotland; Vincenzo Fago, Italy; Miss Theresa Hatcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Jacob ter Muelen, Holland; Thomas Gorrie, Scotland; Miss Susanne Neukircher, Germany; Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. J. Gourley, Northern Ireland; L. De Gregori, Italy; Eugene Moral, France.

## AUTOMATIC HEATING BY GAS IS FORECAST

Head of Producers' Group Sees Abolition of Furnace

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The heating of homes in the northern and western sections of the Nation will be forced upon the gas industry regardless of whether the industry wants this kind of business or not, declared Harry C. Abell, of New York, president of the American Gas Association at the first general business session of the organization's meeting here.

"The same demand for the comforts and conveniences of life that brought about the abolition of the kerosene lamp will bring about the abolition of the coal stove and coal furnace," Mr. Abell said. "The homes of the Nation will in future be automatically heated and thermostatically controlled so that the householder need only light the gas for the pilot light in the fall and turn it off in the spring. There will be no ashes, no dirt, no smoke, no soot, no cellar space for coal and ashes."

Alexander D. Macbeth, of Los Angeles was elected president to succeed Mr. Abell, who has served for two years. Oscar H. Fogo, New York, was elected vice-president, and Clifford E. Paige, treasurer.

Among new directors elected to the executive board are Philip H. Gadsden, Philadelphia; D. D. Barnum, Boston; Henry L. Doherty, New York, and Charles A. Munroe, St. Louis.

## MUSIC APPRECIATION WORK TO BE EXTENDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13 (Special).—Predicting advancement of musical education in the Providence public schools, Walter H. Butterfield, director of music, announces a plan for extending music appreciation courses to graded schools.

"Today there is a much greater demand for musicians," says Mr. Butterfield. "Bands and orchestras furnish a new branch of economic endeavor for the gifted musician. One of the best ways to bring out talent of latent ability of the musician is to begin by teaching music in the schools."

## LIBERTY LEAGUE RESIGNATIONS FOLLOW THAT OF C. W. BARRON

Split Comes on Wet Issue—Not Main Question, Says Finance Expert—Supports Mr. Butler

Following the announcement from Clarence W. Barron, financier and publisher of the Boston News Bureau and Wall Street Journal, that he had resigned as director of the Constitutional Liberty League because this organization, although nominally Republican, had urged its members to disregard their party in favor of wet candidates, the resignation of several more members was made known today by Charles S. Rackemann, president.

Mr. Barron said that his undivided support was to go to Senator Butler and through him to President Coolidge in the Nov. 2 elections, and that any split would be serving lesser interests.

Notices of the resignation of from four to five more members of the League were received today by Mr. Rackemann, he explained, but did not give out their names.

Replies to Mr. Barron

In a reply to Mr. Barron's letter appealing for undivided backing of Senator Butler and the Republican administration, Mr. Rackemann said that the League decried the idea that what we are saying and doing can in any possible way be construed as implying any disloyalty to the President. He reviewed in some detail, his objections to prohibition, and emphasized his desire to see the laws modified.

Mr. Barron, in a letter asking that his name be erased from the Liberty League directorate, said that the most important duty of the voters of Massachusetts is to support President Coolidge through the return of Mr. Butler to the Senate. He likewise advised the wets that it would be inexpedient to press their cause at this time, since "too many people of this Commonwealth prefer Coolidge and prosperity to poverty and license."

"Wet or Dry? I Not Real Question"

The letter, in part, reads: "I hereby tender my resignation as a director in the Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts."

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)



Sparrows

would be highly regarded, no doubt, if they weren't so common. King Alfred said, "Senseless folk is more struck at things it seldom sees." But have we really seen them in their right light? Before you answer, read a charming little article about them in

Tomorrow's MONITOR  
Our Young Folks' Page

some years ago, apparently, the belief of many distributors of hosiery that an enormous range of colors was essential to its successful sale.

"Believing, as we do, that a shopper is more confused than helped in the selection of hosiery of the color wanted to harmonize with her costume by being offered a choice of a great variety of colors, many of which can only be distinguished from the next nearest shade by a careful and prolonged scrutiny, we began the study of color grouping. That is, we have gradually evolved certain master colors, designated as tones, and group all of the shades of that color together."

**Tomorrow's Program**

Tomorrow particular attention will be said to the problems of trade expansion, the development of new uses for cotton, and to the advancing of a co-operative program between the various cotton manufacturing interests throughout the United States.

Ward Thoron and Robert Amory, both members of the executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute, will speak at the meeting Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, which will be devoted to a discussion of the possibilities of the institute. Russell H. Leonard will be chairman, and following the addresses on the institute, John S. Lawrence, president of the New England Council, will relate the activities of that organization in relation to the textile industry. A motion picture, "Cotton Growing in Egypt," will be shown at the close of this meeting.

Members of the Board of Government will meet at 1 o'clock. Officers will be elected at the general session which will be called to order at 2:30 by the chairman, Henry C. Everett. The open forum will be held following the election of officers and the presentation of the report of the resolutions committee. Merchandising, long draft spinning and rayon will be the subjects to be discussed. During the past few years the Open Forum has become increasingly popular and the manufacturers declare that through this exchange of opinions with regard to problems in the industry much valuable information is obtained.

## BILLION SOUGHT TO END SLUMS

(Continued from Page 1)

rooms at the front and rear opening to the outer air, the inner rooms receiving almost no daylight or circulation of air."

Mr. Heckscher pointed out that the State could exercise the right of eminent domain in taking over land needed for the undertaking. Discussing the plan to assess rents on a basis of family income, Mr. Heckscher said:

"I am told this is Socialism. Every forward-looking scheme has been thus labeled. I am not interested in political labels, however. I am thinking of results."

Taxing New York with lagging behind London and Berlin in dealing with the problem, he said that London during the past year spent \$24,000,000 in the erection of sanitary

**EVENTS TONIGHT**

Free public lecture on Symphonies, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Division of University Extension, Lecture Hall, Boston, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club, Washington Hall, Tremont Temple, Arthur K. Reading, speaker, 7:30 p. m.

Free organ recital, John Herman Loefer, organist, First Baptist Church, Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington, 8 p. m.

First rehearsal, Chamber Music Society, Memorial High School, Townsend Street, Roxbury, 7:15 p. m.

Recital, "The Gipsy Girl," by Henry Housam and Joseph Edward Connor, under the direction of Henry Lawrence Southwick, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8 p. m.

Free illustrated lecture, lobby, the Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch, by the Rev. Charles Edward Park on "The Life of Paul," 8 p. m.

Lecture by H. W. Dana, Boston Trade Union College, 32 Boylston Street, Food Fair, Horticultural Hall, daily, 1 to 10 p. m.

Annual reception to students in the Graduate School of Education, with invited guests, address by President Chester Hanford and President Lowell, Living Room of the Harvard Union, Harvard University, 8 p. m.

Boston Opera House—"Bohème," 8:15 p. m.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Talk by Channing Pollock, the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, between 1 and 2 p. m.

Public hearing, proposed purchase by the City of Boston of the elevated railway structure, Room 460, State House, 10:30 a. m.

Meeting, Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars, Hotel Vendome, 2:30 p. m.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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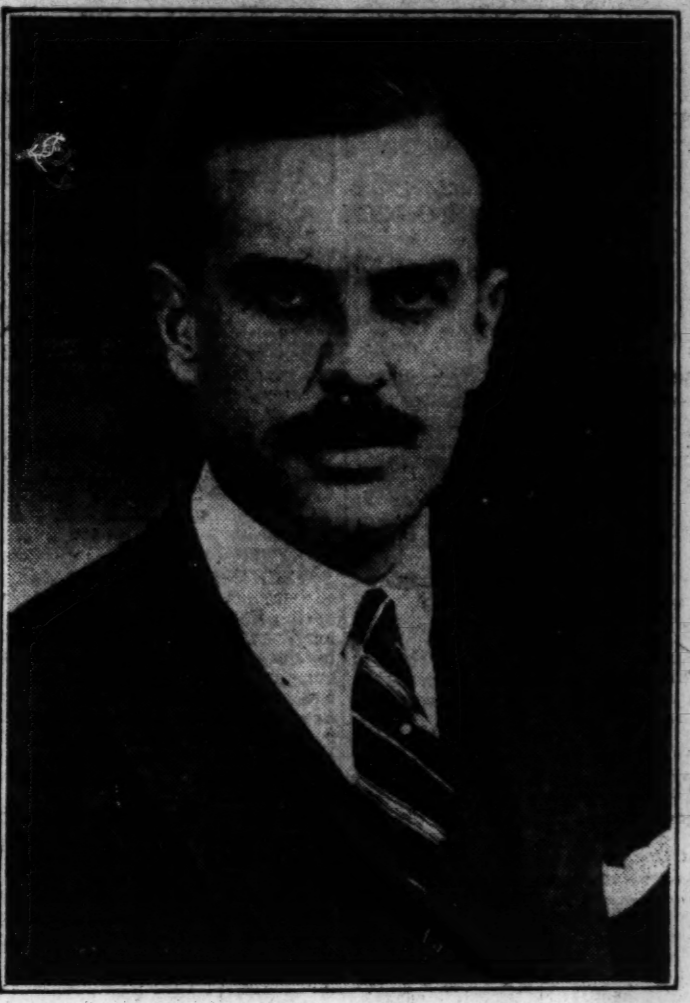
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## Leads Cotton Manufacturers



WILLIAM B. MACCOLL  
Pawtucket Man President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

fireproof tenements, while Berlin raised \$40,000,000 for the same purpose.

Mr. Heckscher said it was his aim to get 500 wealthy and public-spirited citizens of New York each to contribute \$100,000 annually for five years, as a nucleus of the fund. Then he expects to get the city and State, jointly to contribute a similar sum over the same period. This would provide \$100,000,000 a year for five years, and, once this far toward accomplishment of the task, Mr. Heckscher is confident the entire job could be completed in 10 or 15 years.

## Heckscher Plan 'Right Trend,' Says Simmons School Head

By the Associated Press

"A definite trend in the right direction and worthy of very real consideration," was the characterization applied to the reported Heckscher plan to combat the New York slums by Mrs. Eva Whitling White of Boston. Mrs. White is head of the Simmons School of Social Work and of the Elizabeth Peabody Settlement House, has studied the problem of housing abroad, and has had active connection with the movement in Boston.

"I am not in doubt of the serious congestion in our cities. In this respect Boston is perhaps better than Philadelphia and of New York. Its slums are just as bad in spots but not in such large areas. Boston conditions are not as good as in Buffalo, Cleveland, and St. Louis."

"Before we launch into a public housing movement, however, I believe we should be very careful to see that we have exhausted private

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy; possibly light showers tonight; Thursday colder, southwest shifting to north-west winds.

Southern New England: Showers tonight; Thursday fair and colder, fresh southwest shifting to north winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight, followed by clearing and colder in Vermont; possibly light frost in New Hampshire and Vermont; Thursday fair and colder, fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	50	Memphis	62
Atlanta	61	Montreal	54
Boston	55	Nantucket	50
Buffalo	50	New Orleans	71
Calgary	30	New York	58
Chicago	46	Philadelphia	60
Charlotte	70	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	42	Portland, Me.	46
Dubuque	40	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	46	San Francisco	58
Galveston	76	St. Louis	60
Hatteras	44	St. Paul	44
Helena	44	Seattle	52
Jacksonville	70	Tampa	72
Kansas City	46	Washington	62
Los Angeles	62		

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 3:22 p. m.  
Thursday, 4:04 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

**CUSTER ARMS**  
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## COTTON SURPLUS MARKET SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

The banking structure of the South, in the country districts as well as in the important centers, is immeasurably stronger than it was five years ago, and steps already have been taken by the bankers and business men to bring about the intelligent use of these resources in meeting the situation.

"The Federal Government is assisting through the intermediate credit banks of the Farm Loan System and through the Federal Reserve System working through its member banks. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce are giving their full cooperation."

"Our spinning industry can cooperate by long-term purchases, which will take care of panicky sales of cotton and strengthen their industry against the recovery of prices which has always followed from sales under the cost of production. Such action will benefit the farmers who adopt a program for the gradual, orderly marketing of their crop."

A. C. Williams, commissioner of the Farm Loan Board which has general supervision of the intermediate credit banks, declared that the banks are prepared to meet all credit needs of soundly organized co-operative marketing associations. The banks now have outstanding cotton loans amounting to about \$7,000,000 and it was reported that applications for about \$35,000,000 in credit to co-operative organizations have been approved recently.

## South Grappling With Problem of Heavy Cotton Loss

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 13 (AP)—Southern business leaders are grappling with the problem of the price of cotton—seeking means for profitable marketing of this year's bountiful crop.

Assembled from every cotton-growing state, farmers, bankers and merchants discussed plans designed to remedy the current market depression and considered proposals for reducing cotton acreage in coming seasons to prevent a recurrence of a similar emergency.

The subject of production, financing and marketing was open for discussion when Henry Whitfield, Governor of Mississippi, called the conference to order as temporary chairman. Governor Whitfield, whose invitation brought the delegates here in response to the general southern alarm over falling market prices for the money crop, indicated previously that no definite program of procedure had been mapped out in advance and that a thorough analysis of every phase of the situation would be encouraged.

## RUMANIA POSTPONES PARLIAMENT OPENING

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 13 (AP)—At the Government's request King Ferdinand has signed a decree postponing the opening of Parliament until Nov. 14. The Government said it was not ready with the budget or the other principal bills.

The Opposition newspapers say the reason for the postponement is a disagreement between the Minister of Finance and his colleagues regarding the amount of the budget, he opposing the sum of 46,000,000 lei (\$243,800,000) for 1927.

## WARE WOOLEN MILL TO GO ON FULL TIME

WARE, Mass., Oct. 13 (AP)—Announcement is made today that the Ware Woollen Company mill, which has long been idle, will resume full time operation next Monday. It is announced that there will be a wage readjustment from the schedule paid when the mill closed last year. The mill formerly gave work to between 200 and 300 hundred hands. During the shutdown many families formerly employed have left town.

The declaration by the New Orleans Federal Reserve Bank that funds for marketing this season's crop were available cheered delegates, who looked for means to assure the reduced production which the bank demanded.

Legislative enactment was favored in some quarters as the sole solution for the problem of cutting the production. The delegation from Mississippi

???

(1) What garden gives maximum beauty for minimum work? —*Women's Enterprises Page*

(2) What is the worthy purpose of public statues? —*The Home Forum*

(3) What were the seven outstanding films of 1925-26? —*Theatrical Page*

(4) What does the "topper" signify in the Cannibal Islands? —*Press of the World*

(5) Why is postmark advertising opposed in England? —*Editorial Page*

(6) What is the attitude of the genuine southerner toward the Negro? —*What They Are Saying*

**These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR**

Alpi County, Arkansas, prolific in the staple, was ready to introduce a resolution calling for passage of laws in every state with a requirement for trimming next year's acreage 50 per cent.

**Alabama Group Has Project to Cut Acreage 25 Per Cent**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 13 (AP)—Immediate retirement of 4,000,000 bales of the present cotton crop on a long-time pool system and reduction of 25 per cent in acreage next year was advocated in a resolution unanimously passed by more than 200 agricultural and business interests here.

The resolution marked the close of a two-day regional conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce and was attended by representatives from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Provision was made that the board of directors and officers of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation handle the pool with the advisory assistance of 10 Alabama bankers to be appointed by the Alabama Bankers' Association.

The resolution also requested delegates to submit the plan at the south-wide cotton meeting in Memphis and endeavor to obtain its endorsement for application in other cotton growing states.

## Points to Heavy Buying as Surplus Crop Solution

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The purchase of cotton by large dealers and spinners has already gotten under way, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover reports. Mr. Hoover, who is a member of the Federal Cotton Commission appointed by President Coolidge to deal with the problems of marketing growing out of the unexpectedly large cotton crop this year, expressed confidence that satisfactory means would be evolved to prevent undue lowering of the price of the commodity.

The Cotton Commission, Mr. Hoover said, has held two informal conferences but owing to the absence of several members nothing definite was agreed upon. The commission, he explained, proposed to put the resources and machinery of the Government behind the movement inaugurated by southern producers and bankers to maintain the price of cotton.

The textile division of the Department of Commerce reports that exports of cotton cloth from the United States to the Philippine Islands during the first eight months of 1926 amounted to 69,577,000 square yards, which was a gain of 18.5 per cent over the shipments for the corresponding period of 1925. Yet, despite this gain the report records that the United States has obtained only about two-thirds of the total business in this commodity during the current year. Japan, Great Britain and China were supplying considerable quantities of cotton cloth to the islands.

## Calling of Congress Sought

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 13 (AP)—President Coolidge was asked to call

**FOREIGNERS RESCUED IN SHENSI PROVINCE**

PEKING, Oct. 13 (AP)—An authoritative dispatch received here today from Sianfu, capital of Shensi Province, announced that through the good offices of Tapan Liu Chen-hua, military ruler of the Province, all foreigners detained there have been brought safely out of the city except the Rev. C. J. Jensen and his wife and a number of Roman Catholic missionaries, who elected to remain.

There were 51 foreigners in Sianfu. They had been detained there by the remnants of the Kuomintang, or National Army, which was chased into the Province from Peking some months ago by allied forces. The Kuomintang were holding the city against an attack by the provincial forces of General Liu. Half of the foreigners released are Americans.

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Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with Smiley and Co. moth protectors. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying, no staining, no clinging odor. 50c postpaid. Purchase price refunded if not satisfied. Smiley & Co., 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503,





## FOUR MAISONNETTES INCLUDED IN NEW APARTMENT HOTEL

English House-Within-a-House Feature, Originated in Spain and France, Marks the Myles Standish—  
Seventeen Shops to Front Beacon Street

Boston adaptation of the maisonette, or individual house within a house, gives a distinctive feature to the new \$2,000,000 Myles Standish Apartment Hotel, which has just opened its doors at Bay State Road and Beacon Street. In addition to many other rooms and suites, there are four attractive two-story suites, each separate from the adjoining apartments.

A large living-room is entered by means of ornate double doors, and a kitchenette and dining alcove add to the homey welcome of the first floor. Artistically grained balustrades of wrought iron lead gracefully to the chambers and on the second floor.

Arthur H. Bowditch, the architect, took advantage of the contour of the lot upon which the Myles Standish stands to install in a thoroughly up-to-date apartment house these maisonettes which are now popular in such structures in England, having been adopted there from the original designs in France and Spain.

The quaint effect so characteristic of Spanish architecture is added to in the Myles Standish suites by wrought iron balconies which are reached from the chambers on the second floor.

The corridors of the Myles Standish are all spacious and well-lighted, and privacy, so essential to structures of this class, is insured to every guest whether the suite-dweller or the transient for the day or week. Of modern construction throughout with steel and concrete the basis of the fabric of the building and cork floors in the rooms, a degree of quiet beyond the average is secured.

The interior steel work for door and window is in black walnut finish while the suites and rooms have golden buff or pearl-gray walls and ceilings. The walls are decorated to carry the effect. Refrigeration and heat are furnished by plants far in the sub-basement.

Unusual is the lounge corridor with its offset for office space paralleling Bay State Road. The woodwork is of quartered oak, while the lighting is from dangles of old colonial cut glass prisms. An interesting corridor, similarly finished, communicated with ornate entrances from Bay State Road and Beacon Street. The exterior finish of the first two stories of the Myles Standish is in Indiana limestone, while the walls above are of tapestry brick.

Seventeen rooms for high-grade shops have been provided along the Beacon Street front of the structure which stands with Raleigh Street as the base of the triangular lot of land which was the property of Thomas W. Lawrence for more than a century and a half. The structure is to be built by J. Sumner Draper, president, bought it for its present purpose.

Quincy's Rapid Growth  
So rapid has been the growth of the city of Quincy in the last five years that today the problem of the adequate expansion of school and church facilities is becoming a question. Additional school facilities have been provided while some churches have had to provide larger edifices to accommodate their congregations. The municipality has recently built a new high school at a cost of well toward \$1,000,000 and two new junior high school buildings are being constructed which will amount to approximately another \$1,000,000.

Despite this several school buildings are now taxed to capacity and portable have from time to time been used. It is evident to the school authorities that a new and larger building for more than a new school is necessary at Adams Shore while in other parts of the city conditions indicate necessity for other structures before long.

Within the last five years the Wollaston Congregational and Methodist Episcopal churches have built new edifices and the Atlantic Methodist Episcopal congregation is erecting a new stone church building at a cost of about \$100,000. The Community Congregational Church in Washington Street is contemplating the sale of its present church property and the erection of a new stone house of worship either on the present site or another in the vicinity of where the church now stands.

Work has begun on the raising of the private residence at Harvard Street and Longwood Avenue, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, to provide a location for the building of a two-story and office building. The structure, it is promised, will become a distinct architectural asset to the rapid and ornate development of Coolidge Corner.

The exterior is to be of water-struck red brick with limestone trimmings. The plans are drawn by Edward B. Stratton, Boston architect, and call for places for eight stores on the street floor and 13 offices on the second. The offices are to be reached from a Harvard Street entrance.

Eastgate, the brick apartment hotel at Newbury Street and Charlesgate East, in the Back Bay, changes hands, it having been sold by Joseph Wheeler to David M. Shore, who will continue to operate the house for the lessees of the different apartments in the structure. The valuation of the Eastgate is \$37,000, of which \$25,000 is on the land.

Edward L. Burwell has conveyed a Harriott A. McLaughlin the property at No. 10 Pinckney Street, consisting of 112 square feet of land, taxed on \$9,000, and a four-story and brick house, the total tax for \$14,000. Judge and Mrs. McLaughlin will occupy as a residence. This sale was negotiated through the office of Street & Co.

The Paige Detroit Motor Car Company has taken a lease of a building which is to be erected for it in Commonwealth Avenue adjacent to the structure occupied by the Packard Motor Car Company. The Paige building is to be four stories in height, with about 40,000 feet on each floor. The plans are being drawn by William A. Dykeman. The

building is to be occupied by the Commercial Buildings Corporation of New England.

Work is well under progress on a six-story concrete warehouse in the Boston & Maine Railroad yards between its new headquarters building and the Prison Point bridge. The new warehouse will be in the immediate vicinity of the new Northern highway. The new building will become a unit in the projected Boston & Maine freight-handling scheme, and will be especially used for the less-than-carload lots of freight the road handles from the terminal in Boston.

## POLITICS SCHOOL TO STUDY ISSUES

Women Voters' League Sponsors Two-Day Program for Smith College

Current significance of political parties is to be discussed by Phillips Bradley of the department of political science at Amherst College, at the Smith College School of Politics to be conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at the college on Oct. 29 and 30. Mr. Bradley is to be preceded on the opening program by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, who is to speak on "The State's Part in an Election."

Symposiums on party platforms—Republican, Democratic and Workmen—will close the afternoon. In the evening William A. Nelson, president of Smith College, is to speak on "Citizenship in a Republic," and Robert D. Leigh, professor of government at Williams College, is to speak on "State Versus Nation, or State in Co-operation with Nation."

The next day Esther Lowenthal, professor of economics at Smith College, is to talk on "The Government and Material Prosperity." William Orton, professor of economics and sociology at Smith, is to give a talk on economic issues that are to face the next Congress. "The Plight of Agriculture," is to be presented by Dorothy Wolf Douglas, instructor in economics at Smith, and Everett Kimball, professor of government at the college, is to talk on "The People as Legislators."

Programs of the one-day citizenship schools to be conducted under the auspices of the league within the next 10 days have been arranged with the problems and perplexities of the coming election in view with the object of securing a better informed electorate. The first will be held tomorrow in co-operation with the League of Women for Community Service at their clubhouse, 558 Massachusetts Avenue. The second is set for Oct. 18 in co-operation with the

## BOSTON HOST TO LIBRARIANS FROM 15 FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Continued from Page 1)

modern equipment, work would be much easier.

Dr. Sharp explained the workings of the library at the British Museum. No one under 21 is admitted to the reading rooms and no books are allowed to be removed from the building. The library contains about 3,000,000 volumes, and has trebled in size since 1880, he declared. The English have been slow to accept themselves of the public libraries, which are used more as reference and research sources than for entertainment, as is the American custom.

"The British Museum's rapid growth requires a mile of new shelving to be installed each year," continued Dr. Sharp. "Instead of using the card-index system for books, as in America, all volumes are in the bound volumes, which are not as easy to keep up to date as with the former system."

Dr. Sharp says that, although he has been in America only a fortnight, he has grown to love the country immensely, and is sorry he must sail for England so soon. He will leave for Niagara Falls tomorrow night, and will visit Toronto, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Mich., Chicago and Cleveland, returning by way of Washington and New York, with the other delegates, and sailing for England Oct. 23.

Lands Government Printing Office  
Dr. Karl O. Bertling, director of the Amerika-Institut, Berlin, who co-operates with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, said that while he was most interested in international relations of libraries and that the purpose of his trip to America was to collect books which would be helpful along this line, he also hoped to see the establishment of a government printing office at Berlin soon like the one in Washington.

"Your plant at Washington is a marvelous system," he said. "Just think that it produces, collects and distributes all the government matter for the United States, as well as making it available for foreign governments—why it is simply wonderful—wouldn't it be to express my delight at what was revealed to me upon my visit there."

"Germany lacks a government printing plant because the method of procedure in the past has been for individual printing houses to undertake this work by contract," Dr. Bertling continued. "From the beginning of the Amerika-Institut, it has been our aim to offer reciprocity of service to American libraries, to give return exchanges and aside from the technical standpoint to offer American students and research workers an ample means of resources for study in Berlin."

"The degree-hunter is passing," declared Dr. Bertling in reference to changes in universities from pre-war

Malden League of Women Voters and will cover Middlesex County.

Joseph Walker, formerly Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and Farnsworth G. Macshall, superintendent of Malden schools, are to speak. Sessions will be held in the vestry of the Center Methodist Church.

The suburban League of Women Voters is to be the hostess league for a citizenship school to be held on Oct. 20 at Cushing Academy for all citizens of Worcester County. The speakers will be announced later.

## REPORT DISTURBS CONSTANTINOPOLE

Story of Alleged Intentions Causes Commotion

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPOLE, Oct. 13.—The report that Italy has decided to occupy its "former zone of influence" and that Great Britain has requested America's intervention in the interests of peace which is published in an English daily newspaper, has caused considerable commotion here. The press notwithstanding that it has adopted a derisive attitude, manifests some uneasiness and counsels the Government to prove the matter and keep a keen lookout.

The uncertainty occasioned by the omission on the part of the English paper to give the name of the "zone of influence" has resulted in the speculation as to whether the territory in question is Anatolia, Albania or Abyssinia. Although the rumor is discredited here, its publication coming as it does immediately after the Chamberlain-Mussolini conversations, appears to have impressed public opinion that there is some connection between the two.

Whether or not there is any foundation for the report, press circles in general are for the present attempting to persuade themselves that in view of Benito Mussolini's recent assurances to Turkey, nothing could be further from reality than Italy's alleged intention.

## LIBERTY LEAGUE RESIGNATIONS FOLLOW THAT OF C. W. BARRON

(Continued from Page 1)

education that drove foreign socialism and imported Bolshevism back into the darkness whence they sprang.

"That we have now so little agitation against the home against property rights and against the government in this country is due to the masterly conduct of that educational campaign by William M. Butler.

"Furthermore, he spent his money as he raised it and no national campaign was ever more economically or more properly conducted."

"Mr. Butler gave us Coolidge and prosperity. For Massachusetts to now repudiate Butler and Coolidge is to repudiate that prosperity."

"I cannot believe that the issue of prohibition in Massachusetts should this year be made to contribute to such a calamity."

"Will you, therefore, erase my name as a director of the Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts?"

## LIBERTY LEAGUE RESIGNATIONS FOLLOW THAT OF C. W. BARRON

(Continued from Page 1)

perity in the history of the world as blessed the United States today?"

"Where was there ever such a business administration supporting that property and bringing about increased national revenue with decreased taxation?"

"I happened to follow the last national campaign from Maine to Michigan and was familiar with the masterly diplomacy and great sagacity with which William M. Butler made the issues, selected the fighting ground and brought forth the grand result, delivering every electoral vote for Coolidge and Dawes upon which he had counted."

What Senator Butler Did  
"He made a clean campaign of which every Republican and every citizen may well be proud."

"Massachusetts is not familiar with that campaign because it was fought in the west and northwest, where hundreds of speakers and tons of literature gave forth an economic

## New \$2,000,000 Myles Standish Apartments



Apartment Hotel at Bay State Road and Beacon Street.

## JUDGE DECIDES FOR MR. O'BRIEN

Pleadings and Report in Ballot Controversy to Go to Full Court

Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Court today found in favor of Thomas C. O'Brien, District Attorney, in the controversy between Mr. O'Brien and Charles G. Keene over the Republican nomination for district attorney.

"At the request of the parties I reserve and report the pleadings and the pleadings and report of the auditor to the full court," Judge Pierce concludes his finding. Thus the matter reaches the full bench, where five judges will pass upon it before it is definitely settled.

The controversy began when Mr. O'Brien apparently lost Mr. Keene, only to lose on a recount. Both the District Attorney and Mr. Keene brought petitions in the Supreme Court making legal protest against the manner in which the Boston election commissioners determined the question.

When the matters came before Judge Pierce he referred disputed questions of fact to James J. Roman of Salem as auditor. As a result of Mr. Roman's findings, Mr. O'Brien petitioned for a writ of mandamus to compel the election commissioners to uphold his findings.

Judge Pierce's memoranda follow: "I have weighed the report of the auditor, after an examination of all the ballots, in the light thrown upon the action of the voters which may come from the admitted testimony of Charles G. Keene. I find the classification of votes adopted by the auditor was a reasonable and comprehensive method for the examination of the disputed ballots and I have made use of it as my own."

"I find the number of ballots cast by the voters in Boston, Chelsea and Revere is the number found in the report of the auditor. I find the report accurately describes the ballots and the pasters in the classes designated A B C D E F G and 'miscellaneous cases' in the petition entitled Thomas C. O'Brien v. Board of Registrars of Voters of Chelsea and also the petition of Charles G. Keene vs. the Board of Registrars of Voters of the City of Revere. I find the enumeration of ballots in the several classes in all the petitions is as found by the auditor in his report."

"Unless as matter of law, the presence of a pastor on a ballot is deemed a vote for the candidate named on the pastor for the office of district attorney, and that this result follows regardless of the position of the pastor and of the absence of a marking against the name on the pastor, I find the facts and conclusions of facts to be as found in each report of the auditor."

## MILL WORKERS STRIKE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 13 (AP)—The strike called at the Dartmouth mill by the textile council went into effect at the plant today, with the mill shut down.

The mill is run by the textile council, which has been operating since the strike began. The mill is run by the textile council, which has been operating since the strike began.

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## LIBERTY LEAGUE RESIGNATIONS FOLLOW THAT OF C. W. BARRON

(Continued from Page 1)

education that drove foreign socialism and imported Bolshevism back into the darkness whence they sprang.

"That we have now so little agitation against the home against property rights and against the government in this country is due to the masterly conduct of that educational campaign by William M. Butler.

"Furthermore, he spent his money as he raised it and no national campaign was ever more economically or more properly conducted."

"Mr. Butler gave us Coolidge and prosperity. For Massachusetts to now repudiate Butler and Coolidge is to repudiate that prosperity."

"I cannot believe that the issue of prohibition in Massachusetts should this year be made to contribute to such a calamity."

"Will you, therefore, erase my name as a director of the Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts?"

## WARNING SOUNDED ON CAR SHORTAGE

Shippers Urged to Release Cars Mope Promptly

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—"Million-car weeks" and "hand-to-mouth" buying by merchants are closely related, it is indicated in a warning by the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association that a freight car shortage is impending unless shippers release the time cars are held and railroads expedite the time cars are held on the line.

The week ending Sept. 25 was the eighteenth this year in which more than 1,000,000 cars were loaded on Class I railroads, and the figures of that week were only slightly below those of the preceding week when the loadings went to a new record for all time, with 1,187,011 cars loaded.

Merchants who have adopted the "hand-to-mouth" buying practice, because of the fast and dependable freight service offered them in recent years by the railroads are believed to be keeping very small stocks on their shelves. Any freight car shortage, shutting off or even reducing the car supply for a period, would seriously embarrass the retail and wholesale dealers who have depended upon regularity in freight service to replenish their stocks currently, thereby saving themselves interest rates on carrying an excessive surplus of goods as was formerly the case.

CHAMBER LUNCHEON POSTPONED  
The Boston Chamber of Commerce announced that because Col. Robert R. McCormick, who was to speak at the first assembly luncheon tomorrow, will be unable to attend, the luncheon is postponed.

At both Republican and Democratic state committee headquarters in Boston, special efforts are being made to have unregistered citizens in Boston and in the other Massachusetts cities register for the election. Word was sent out to the city committees of the 39 cities and the injunction was earnest that all assistants in hand busy themselves until the last hour, 10 tonight, is reached.

The two committees have been paying special attention to the registration of voters this year for past experience has indicated that in the so-called "off years," or the election taking place midway between presidential elections, are frequently disappointing in the numbers of votes cast.

"Not in 15 years has the Republican State Committee been in closer touch with all the cities and towns in Massachusetts than it is this year," said Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee. "We are taking nothing for granted and every effort has been made to have a large registration made for the coming election."

Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, had the same report to make public, adding that in Boston alone the registration had been large due to the extraordinary efforts made here before the State primaries of Sept. 14.

## TALKS TO AID YOUTH

Frederick Cullen, president of the Johnson Education Food Company, will tell boys and young men in the downtown district their place in business and industry today and their prospects at the Old South Meeting House at 12:30 p. m. tomorrow and Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank, will address them on the same subject at 3:30 p. m. Western Union and Jordan Marsh boys will furnish the entertainment at the noon-day talks.

Camel's Hair Blankets, half wool, natural color. Ea. 6.35  
Fine all-wool Plaid Blankets, 66x80 in. Pair 9.00  
Large Plaid Blankets, all wool. Pair 10.50  
Full-size Plaid Blankets, A value. Pair 12.50  
Plaid Blankets, full size, extra fine. Pair 15.00  
All-wool Plain Blankets, very fine. Pair 18.00, 25.00  
Japanese Silk Puffs, wool filled. Full size. Ea. 18.00  
Satin Puffs, wool fill, beautiful shades. Ea. 21.00

## Warm Plaid Blankets 4.65 Pair

Rose and White, Tan and White, Blue and White, Gray and White, Lavender and White.

Wool and cotton filling. Good Looks, Good Wear, Good Warmth. We have sold thousands. Customers tell us it is an outstanding value.

Double Damask Cloths. 2x2 yds. 6.50, 7.50, 10.50  
Double Damask Cloths. 2x2½ yds. 8.15, 9.50, 13.50  
Double Damask Napkins. 22x22 in. 7.50, 9.50, 11.50

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## Interstate Music Contest Reveals Youthful Talent

Preliminary "Tryout" in Steinert Hall Wins High Honors for Young Artists—Farnham Again Winner

Nineteen contestants, two of them, respectively, but 11 and 13 years of age, engaged today at Steinert Hall in the preliminary music student contest, managed by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, Mrs. Mary G. Reed, chairman.

Success in the competitions in piano, voice, cello and violin, entitled the winners to engage in the interstate contest of the New England division, to be held in New Haven, Oct. 17, and the winners there will appear in the contest to be held jointly under the auspices of the National Federation of Music Clubs and the sesquicentennial music committee at Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 2 and 3.

Of the records made in the early hours of the contests Allan Farnham, winner last year in the contest of the New England division, and a pupil of Harrison Keller, won a certified place in the violin section. The required selection was Albert Spalding's "Prelude from Suite," for violin and piano, and the judges were Lillian Shattuck, Henry Levine and Daniel Kunis of New England Conservatory of Music. Thus Mr. Farnham becomes the candidate to compete at New Haven for the privilege of contesting at Philadelphia for the prize of \$500 which is offered by the National Federation of Music Clubs.

Since it is a rule of the contest that no list of contestants may be given out in advance of their certification of winners the only names of contestants early available were those of Mr. Farnham, and Celia Gomborg and Robert Gomborg, both likewise contestants in the violin section and pupils of Jacques Hoffmann.

Robert Gomborg, while only 13 years of age, was said by officials of the contest to manifest an unusual degree of skill even in view of the usual extremely high standard of proficiency which is annually exacted by the terms of the contest. In the cello division the single contestant, whose name was not made known, is only 8 years of age.

Judges in the vocal division, in which competition was divided among 11 candidates, were Frank R. Doyle, Anne Wasagat Whitledge, and Mabel Daniels. Judges for the piano division were Heinrich Gebhardt, Mme. Isidoros Martinas, Louis Cornell, and for the violin-cello, Laur Webster and Carl Webster.

The purpose of the contest, which is guided divisionally by the intent of the national organization, is to give students a definite, immediate objective toward which they may work; to inspire them to greater effort in artistic achievement through the stimulus of competition; to define a high standard of performance on the basis of the winning contestants; to provide opportunity for the student to evaluate himself in comparison with others; to give prestige generally to the young American music student and develop in him a feeling of confidence; and to give publicity and credit for merit as well as to demonstrate the important place given music and music education in the United States.

HOPE HELD OUT  
FOR CHESTNUTS  
Young Trees Reported to Be Withstanding Blight in New England

Hope for the return of the chestnut tree as a major factor in North-eastern American forests is seen by Harold O. Cook, chief forester of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, in the growth of a considerable number of young chestnut trees which are being observed by foresters in Massachusetts.

Many of these young trees, Mr. Cook said, are now six or eight years old and apparently are withstanding the conditions which have all but exterminated the American chestnut from New England within the past two decades.

Reports of discovery of young chestnut trees bearing well developed burrs have come recently from Rhode Island and from Long Island, the latter tree being found by a Brooklyn Boy Scout leader on the Ramapo Plateau. Many foresters, like Mr. Cook, hope to develop a hardy, resistant variety of American chestnut from these survivors.

The Massachusetts state nursery at Amherst also has several thousand seedlings of Japanese chestnuts, a species which has proved immune from the ravages made upon the American species. Although the Japanese chestnut is less valued for lumber, the experimenters hope to obtain a tree that will have both hardiness and a valuable wood growth.

The American chestnut tree, in addition to the pleasure which the gathering of its delicious nuts gave to the "chestnutting parties" of a generation ago, was one of the most widely useful of woods in industry, according to Mr. Cook. It made excellent fence posts and railroad ties, was suitable also for interior woodwork in house and for some furniture. The bark was used in tanning.

## SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13 (AP)—The Mears scholarship at Trinity College has been awarded to Joseph Lovering '30 of St. Helena, Calif., by vote of the faculty of the college. The scholarship has an annual cash value of \$450.

Pequot sheets, torn size 63x99 in. Special 1.25  
Strathmore hemstitched sheets. 63x99 in. 1.45  
Pequot sheets, torn size 81x99 in. Special 1.55  
Strathmore hemstitched sheets. 81x108 in. 1.90  
Pequot pillow cases, torn sizes 42x38½ in. 35¢

Porto Rican towels. Colored hand embroidery.  
Guest-size 80¢  
Large size 80¢

Hemstitched huck towels, damask borders. Special 50¢  
Hemstitched huck towels, Irish linen. Special 65¢

## Wool Filled Puffs 9.00 Each

Full bed size, all wool filling covered with a Merinoized Cotton Satin Colors, Rose, Blue, Gold.

Candlewick bed spreads, large size. Price 4.00  
Rayon, Marseilles spreads. Single 13.50, full 15.00

## From Italy

Made by hand, these beautiful pieces are most attractive and the prices are ½ to about ⅓ off.

Hand-Embroidered Scarfs on Belgian Linen.  
Scarfs, 18x36 in., 1.85  
Scarfs, 18x34 in., 3.50  
Scarfs, 18x72 in., 5.00  
Scarfs, 18x45 in., 2.50  
Scarfs, 18x63 in., 4.25

Hand-embroidered doilies, 12x18 in. Each 60¢  
Cut work boudoir pillow cases. Each 4.75

Chinese hand-embroidered filet lace trimmed scarfs, 18x72 in. Each 14.50

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## Linens and Bedding

Blankets, Puffs, Spreads, Sheets, Towels, Table Linens, Fancy Linens

We especially recommend to housekeepers the items listed below as exceptional values. The towels, especially, we believe are unequalled. The blankets and puffs are exceptional values, and the table linens and fancy linens are at greatly reduced prices.

Camel's Hair Blankets, half wool, natural color. Ea. 6.35	Fine all-wool Plaid Blankets, 66x80 in. Pair 9.00	Large Plaid Blankets, all wool. Pair 10.50	Full-size Plaid Blankets, A value. Pair 12.50	Plaid Blankets, full size, extra fine. Pair 15.00	All-wool Plain Blankets, very fine. Pair 18.00, 25.00	Japanese Silk Puffs, wool filled. Full size. Ea. 18.00	Satin Puffs, wool fill, beautiful shades. Ea. 21.00
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### Warm Plaid Blankets 4.65 Pair

Rose and White, Tan and White, Blue and White, Gray and White, Lavender and White.

Wool and cotton filling. Good Looks, Good Wear, Good Warmth. We have sold thousands. Customers tell us it is an outstanding value.

Double
--------



## RADIO TO HELP BLOCKADE RUM

Triple Line of Defense to  
Face Smugglers Trying  
to Land Cargoes

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—A triple line of defense against liquor smuggling from the Canadian and Mexican borders has been perfected by federal officials of the Pacific coast in session here.

The plan evolved goes into effect immediately and is expected to cut off nine-tenths of the smuggling from these points. Here is the plan: Every vessel carrying liquor out of a Canadian or Mexican harbor, irrespective of destination, will be reported by radio to coast guard officials in every California harbor. A full description of the vessel and cargo will furnish every possible device for easy identification.

The coast guard patrol can therefore narrow its range of search to the vessels described as rum ships. A continuous coast guard patrol will be on the lookout along the entire coast. Immediately a rum-laden ship is sighted it will be kept under constant surveillance by a revenue cutter. A gesture to unload its cargo will result in seizure.

### Under Close Patrol

Thus is the first line of defense set up. If the cordon of coast guard cutters and destroyers is broken, the outlaw ship will run into more trouble in the form of a shore patrol, adequately equipped to prevent a landing. A third line of defense is laid in the patrol of federal prohibition agents who wait to apprehend the liquor if it is landed for distribution by truck among bootleggers.

Nor is this all. Granted a liquor laden ship unloads its illicit cargo, the captain of that ship yet faces an accounting to customs officials upon his return to the port of departure. His ship's papers must be verified and checked with allegations of cargo disposal.

### Canada to Co-operate

Seizure is allowed for failure to meet requirements. Officials say that authorities of the Canadian Government already have signified willingness to co-operate with the United States in an effort to stop the flow of bootleg liquor out of Canada.

The plan was worked out in the office of William B. Hamilton, collector of internal revenue, San Francisco. Others attending were: Alf Ottedal, chief of the intelligence unit for the west coast; F. G. Dodge, division commander of the coast guard; Samuel I. Johnson, acting prohibition administrator; John Stone, acting surveyor of customs; Guy Watkins, special agent of the Treasury Department; John Smith, customs inspector; Edgar Bonnell, deputy United States attorney, and William McBride, special deputy collector of customs. The latter will have charge of the new coast guard patrol extending from the Oregon boundary to San Luis Obispo County.

### College "Little Symphony" for Southern California

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—A "little symphony" orchestra is to be added to the musical groups at the University of California this year, according to plans formulated by Harold Roberts, leader of the university band and director of student musical organizations. Several light operas, according to Mr. Roberts, are to be given during the year by combined glee clubs, accompanied by the new orchestra, while both the band and the glee clubs will continue making public appearances, as last year. It is also planned to construct on the campus a musical organizations building, which has been designed by Arthur Weatherhead, dean of the School of Architecture, to contain offices and rehearsal rooms for the men's and women's glee clubs, the orchestra, the band and special musical groups.

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YOU should become acquainted with this Store, where the personal service and moderate prices will surely meet with your approval. Individual measurements taken for coats and dresses.

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## Carnegie Jury of Award Visits Corcoran Art Gallery



Left to Right—Homer Saint-Gaudens, Director of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute; Charles Sims, England; Pierre Bonnard, France; Giovanni Romagnoli, Italy, and Gaillaume Larolle, Foreign Representative of the Institute. They Will Judge the Twenty-fifth International Exhibition of the Carnegie Institution.

## Queen Marie on Way to America On Board Steamship Leviathan

Trip Across Atlantic to Be Dry One Inside Royal Suite  
—Dinner Distinctly American Repast

By the Associated Press.

S. S. LEVIATHAN, Oct. 13.—Queen Marie of Rumania, voyaging to the New World, today cast formalities to the winds after leaving European soil and took on a democracy appropriate to her presence on an American ship.

The Queen was up early this morning to take full advantage of her first day at sea. She took a morning plunge with her daughter Princess Ileana and then returned to her suite. After a hasty toilette, she appeared on the promenade deck.

The Queen had luncheon in the main dining room at the table of Capt. Herbert Hartley, commodore of the United States Lines fleet.

The big ship put to sea last night at 9 o'clock from Cherbourg with every light around the waterfront aglow and the cruiser Memphis of the United States European squadron brilliantly illuminated and her searchlights playing upon the flagship of the American merchant marine.

In order to see the illuminations and to get a good view of the also brilliantly lighted Leviathan, Queen Marie remained on the deck of the ship.

**BEADS**  
Re-stringed, Re-paired  
50¢ and up  
Arthur W. Pitt  
41 Winter St. 4th floor

lender Welcome as it put out from Cherbourg to go alongside the big liner which is to take her on a voyage she long has anticipated with great pleasure.

Captain Hartley, his staff, and the crew of the vessel were drawn up to greet the royal guest and her party. The Rumanian national anthem was played as Marie, Princess Ileana, Prince Nicholas and the other members of the entourage came aboard.

There was no dressing for dinner. It was an informal meal that the party sat down to in the private dining room of the royal suite. It was a distinctly American repast in which corn on the cob and fried sweet potatoes were featured.

After dinner the Queen remained in her suite, but Prince Nicholas and

Prince Hohenjow Langenburg, the Queen's nephew, attired in lounge suits, mingled with the crowd in the main salon. The orchestra played Rumanian airs. Rumanian and American flags were intertwined throughout the public rooms of the ship and the floral decorations were predominantly of the Rumanian colors.

So far as the royal party is concerned the trip across the Atlantic will be a "dry" one inside the royal suite.

During the voyage Queen Marie will pass the time chiefly in reading and writing and listening in on the radio. When she gets out in the West she hopes to have a chance to go horseback riding, this being her one outdoor sport. Prince Nicholas plays golf and he and his sister Ileana both go in occasionally for tennis.

### EMIR FEISUL LEAVES ENGLAND FOR MECCA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 13.—Emir Feisal, son of Ibn Saud, King of the Hejaz, has now left England en route to Mecca, via Paris. The young Prince, who

came to London for the special purpose of opening the new Moslem Mosque, ultimately abstained from performing the ceremony owing to the receipt of a cable from his father, who, it is stated, decided that the sponsors of the new mosque were heretics, therefore forbade his son to go there.

Feisal, before leaving, was received by the King and invested with the Order of the Grand Cross of Saint Michael and Saint George.

## LIQUOR SEIZURE CASE APPEALED

Supreme Bench to Rule on  
Legality of Search on  
Defendant's Consent

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court of the United States has been called upon to determine whether search of premises by prohibition agents on suspicion of illicit liquor, if done with the consent of the householder, constitutes improper search and seizure and violates constitutional rights.

The Department of Justice has announced that the case of Charles Waxman of San Francisco has been appealed to the Supreme Court on a petition for certiorari to review the decisions of the lower courts which upheld his conviction and sentence to 18 months' imprisonment and a \$500 fine.

The case is believed to be extremely important in view of its effect on future operations of prohibition agents involving search of private homes on consent of the owner. The brief filed by the Department of Justice, opposing the appeal, sets forth the facts in the case as follows:

"The petitioner, Waxman, when visited by the prohibition agents denied that there was a still on the premises or liquor being manufactured there, but invited the officers to search the place. In a sub-basement of the premises the officers found a still, together with paraphernalia and liquor.

"The petitioner then admitted that the property belonged to him and that he was manufacturing liquor for sale. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, together with a fine of \$500, and this conviction was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the ninth circuit.

Mr. Waxman, it was explained, contended that the premises were his private home and that the search and seizure was a violation of his constitutional rights. The Department of Justice holds that the petitioner was merely a lodger in the house and that in addition to his lodging he rented the subbasement. The department points out in its brief that "the prohibition officers were freely admitted and permitted to make a search; that having consented to the search which resulted in the seizure of property which admittedly was being used in violation of the law, the petitioner has no grounds for his claim of invasion of his constitutional rights."

## AMERICAN LEGION WILL HOLD ITS 1927 CONVENTION IN PARIS

Vice-President Dawes Tells Veterans American People  
Must Vote or Have Minority Rule

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 (P)—The American Legion will hold its 1927 convention in Paris. The pilgrimage will be known as The Second A. M. F. It was decided at the annual convention here.

The Paris convention will meet Sept. 19 and continue until Sept. 25. When the delegates return to the United States they will reconvene in New York Oct. 18 and transact such business as comes before it.

Montana moved that a vote on the recommendation be delayed 24 hours. This was lost on a viva voce vote and a roll call was demanded.

Vice-President Dawes and General Pershing, both members of the American Legion, addressed the convention.

**Supports Representative Methods**  
The Vice-President denounced the difference shown by Americans to the dangers that beset the Government. The General, the first to greet the legionnaires, said it was important to the "boys" to see that their representatives in their local communities were "fine, upstanding, alert, honest men, intelligent and efficient, and not slackers or demagogues."

The Vice-President declared that he believed that the primary system in elections should be "largely abolished."

"If we follow the theory and plan of representative government laid down in our Constitution by providing for nomination by conventions, a better and more impartial class of candidates will result," he said.

**Urges Impartial Voting**  
"But, even if the primary system was abolished," he added, "an increase in the impartial voting in the United States is the crying need of the hour."

"If the American Government is to be a success the American people must vote," Mr. Dawes declared. "In difference in the attitude of the American public toward the franchise is the greatest existing menace to American institutions. It is tending to substitute government by aggressive and interested minorities for government by the people. Especially is this the case in state, county and city elections."

General Pershing told the legionnaires that he came only to say "how do you do, shake hands, look

into your faces and review the parade."

"Now I want to say to the assembled legionnaires that you need no advice as to your conduct in civil life. Men who are willing and anxious to defend the right, are always patriots in time of peace, and they are the ones who should give advice to the others."

**William Green's Message**  
Need, at the present time, of an all-pervading faith in the essential honesty of men was stressed in a message received from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"The American Legion has a very special place in the memories of all citizens because it calls to mind a great national emergency and the splendid response of our citizenry in manifold service," he said. "Your organization represents one very distinguished kind of service through which our Nation met that emergency."

"The lasting lesson of that experience is the necessity of considering all our problems with the belief that a solution can be found through the combined wisdom, experience and good will of all concerned."

**DETROIT ORGANIZES  
CIVIL AIR CORPS**  
DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13 (Special)—To arouse a greater public interest in aviation and to promote the development of commercial aircraft manufacture as well as the popularizing of commercial aerial navigation, the Detroit Civil Air Corps has been organized here.

This organization, composed of representatives of local organizations interested in aviation, has two objectives: information about the progress and possibilities of aviation, locally, nationally and internationally, and the establishment of a municipal airport in this city.

**MR. WILBUR VISITS NORWICH**  
NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 13 (P)—Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, visited Norwich University yesterday. He stopped enroute to Bradford, where he delivered an address at the unveiling of the statue of Rear Admiral E. Clarke, and was taken on a tour of inspection of the university grounds.

## "WE COOK BY FORMULA— NEVER BY GUESSWORK!"

"We take the 'P' out of cooking, in the Waldorf Kitchens! Every step, from the purchase of raw ingredients to service at the counter, is systematic and thorough. It is based upon accurate knowledge of what it takes to provide thousands of patrons daily with a variety of tasty dishes. In our great Boston Commissary, the largest in the United States, skilled specialists supervise the making of good things to eat. Nothing is left to chance—the quality of Waldorf food *must* be the best!"

**Waldorf**

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A Clean Place to Eat  
for Men, Women & Children  
Breakfast, Lunch, Supper

A new Waldorf just opened at 6 Washington Street, Quincy

For Girls of school  
or college age

<p><b>Rambler</b> \$6.50</p>	<p>No. 6343a \$7.50</p>	<p>No. 6143a \$7.50</p>
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OUR MISSES' DEPARTMENT at No. 47 Temple Place, third floor, offers a number of interesting styles to girls who seek smart footwear at a modest price. These shoes are made with scrupulous care to meet every Thayer McNeil standard of style,

comfort and wear. It will pay you to see them before you make your final selections for fall and winter. We show here three models which have found many friends at Wellesley, Radcliffe and in the high schools of Greater Boston.

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**THAYER  
MCNEIL  
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CRITICS PROTEST  
SCHOOL TAX BILLEducators in California Op-  
pose What They Call a  
Sectarian Move

LOS ANGELES (Star Correspondence)—Friends of the public schools throughout California are organizing in opposition to a proposed constitutional amendment which, they declare, would make it possible, in effect, for sectarian schools in this State to benefit from public funds.

They are urging a "No" vote on Proposition No. 11, which on the Nov. 2 ballot will ask citizens to approve exemption from taxation for all secondary schools operating in California on a non-profit basis.

"Approval by the voters of this proposed amendment would be a dangerous thing for the public schools," Reynolds E. Blight, executive secretary of the Southern California Educational Association, said in discussing the measure. "It is the opening wedge of those who would like to see public funds used for the support of sectarian institutions, and in actual operation would give the private schools the benefits of the tax exemption which would be made up to the State by increased general taxation."

**How Measure Would Work Out**

"If the measure is passed, it would exempt from taxation all parochial and private schools which do not operate for profit, including their land, under 100 acres, their buildings, their equipment and all securities held by them, the income from which is used for educational purposes."

"The persons who were actively interested in securing the passage of this amendment through the Legislature stated that only 11 schools would be affected, nine of them being Roman Catholic and two Episcopalian. However, it is not known that any Protestant denomination is actively supporting the amendment, or has made any demand of this character. On the other hand, a slight change in the curriculum of about 40 secondary parochial schools would enable them to take advantage of the proposed tax exemption."

"With the taxes lifted from parochial and private schools, it is obvious that the decreased overhead would at once make possible a decrease in these schools' tuition charges; and since this difference will be reflected in increased general taxation to make up for the loss to the State, the immediate result would be that every taxpayer would be compelled to contribute to the support of sectarian schools, with which a large percentage of them are out of sympathy."

**Dual School System Criticized**

"Support of the parochial schools by the State, even indirectly, would create a dual system of secular and sectarian schools which would violate the traditional American policy of complete separation of church and State."

Because an argument in favor of the proposed amendment and none opposing it appears in the instructions to voters issued by the State Printing Office, those who oppose the measure are seeking every opportunity to place the issue squarely before the voters prior to the coming election. The Southern California Educational Association is circulating upward of 20,000 copies of a special bulletin on the subject throughout this portion of the State. The Public School Protective League is also planning active co-operation in the movement against the measure.

AUTOBUS BECOMES  
POPULAR IN HOLLANDNumber of Passengers in 1925  
Twice That of 1924

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The autobus has rapidly won wide popularity in Holland. In The Hague, the number of passengers transported in 1925 was nearly twice that of 1924. The number of heavy motorbuses rose from 292 in 1920 to 2407 in 1925, and it is the same nearly all over the country.

The consequence is that this means of conveyance is looked at askance by the tram and railway companies, and the board of the Netherlands Railways is now making arrangements to inaugurate an inland system of passenger and freight cars. It is proposed to establish a company with a capital of 2,500,000 florins for starting a service of autobuses and motorbuses in every place in the Kingdom, to be run in close co-operation with the railways.

Their object is not to combat existing enterprises, and as the director-general, M. Kalf, explained the other day to press representatives, the provincial governments would naturally not be willing to deprive an existing autobus company of its concession in order to give it to the railway company, if the former service is working satisfactorily.

However, when once the new company sets to work, which will not be until the beginning of next year, it is thought that it will have a decided advantage over the haphazard enterprises of today. Its director, M. Hegg, who is a great organizer and a man of considerable technical ability, is now studying similar systems in Germany and Switzerland, with a view to putting the entire national transport service on a thoroughly modern footing.

CANADA NEEDS UNITY,  
SAYS NEWSPAPERMAN

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—Because of the influence which the United States has on Canada, one of the greatest needs of the people of the latter country is that they should learn to think nationally, according to J. H. Woods, president of the Canadian Press and managing director of the Calgary Herald, who addressed the Canadian Club, his subject being "Canada."

"The worst problems in front of

Canada," he said, "are the problems of understanding and lack of mutual confidence, and the problem of lack of tolerance for one another's views. The greatest virtue that we Canadians can cultivate is the virtue of tolerance. We will best serve the interests of our joint country if we refuse to listen to clamor and think with kindness and sympathy of the problems of one another."

Mr. Woods said there should grow up an increased sympathy and knowledge between the French and the English Canadians. He declared that the French-Canadians in many respects formed the backbone of the country and possessed many positive merits which were superior to those of English-speaking Canadians. "If we will go forth in mutual sympathy, in national unity and co-operation, joining with one another in loyalty and in service to our country and Empire, we will cope successfully with our problems."

CHAPEL DEDICATED  
BY MRS. COOLIDGESeventy Schools Represented  
at Mercersburg Ceremony

MERCERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13 (AP)—With Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the President, among the prominent guests, the memorial chapel at Mercersburg Academy has just been dedicated.

Mrs. Coolidge, escorted by William Mann Irvine, headmaster of the academy, led the procession of delegates from 70 schools, special guests and the 500 students who took part in the exercises. The President's wife two years ago laid the corner stone of the chapel.

The chapel, a beautiful gothic structure, the gift of 4000 alumni and friends, was erected as a memorial to the 1700 boys of Mercersburg who took part in the World War.

The headmaster delivered the dedicatory address and other speakers included Dr. Charles R. Erdman of Princeton and the Rev. J. Noble Pincus of Washington, pastor of the Congregational Church attended by President and Mrs. Coolidge.

SMITHY ON TOUR  
THROUGH KENTTraveling Van Gives Rural  
Smiths Exhibition of Trade  
Development

Special from Monitor Bureau.

LONDON—Excellent results have attended the experiment recently conducted by the Kent Education Committee in carrying expert instruction in blacksmith's work from town to village by means of a traveling van. The van was loaned by the Ministry of Agriculture and has been touring the County of Kent for six months. The primary object of the van was to help the rural smiths in the county by showing how, with the use of up-to-date machinery and acetylene-welding plant, they could repair tractors, farm implements and other machinery, and do well-paid work, which is at present sent to the towns, as well as their ordinary shoeing and forge work. In addition, some educational work was done among the older boys in schools.

The van was located at various centers in turn, about five or six miles apart. From three to five days were spent at each place, all the smiths in the neighborhood being notified of the van's visit. A total of 362 smiths visited the van and received instruction, this number including men of all ages from 17 to 60, together with some improvers and apprentices. Farmers also visited the van and took an interest in the work; and, of course, a crowd of spectators gathered around every evening to watch the proceedings. The van was always open from 9 or 10 a. m. onward, either for public operation or for individual instruction. The evening operations usually started about 5:30. The van would close down at 9, 10, or 10:30 p. m., according to the amount of interest shown.

**Operations Kept Interest**

The smiths attending brought numerous broken pieces of farm implements and machinery on which the worker could operate, and it was never necessary to buy material for this purpose. On the other hand, no charges were made for work done for the convenience of smiths and others. The commonest articles brought for repair were hay forks, three-prong forks, spades and such like, but there were larger jobs, too, such as an axle case for a moving machine and an engine casing broken into four pieces.

The acetylene-welding and cutting plant undoubtedly aroused the greatest interest of all the equipment in the van; the emery grinder came next, and the power-driven lathe also proved popular. Many of the visitors to the van expressed their intention of acquiring an acetylene-welding plant and an emery grinder for themselves.

**Exhibitions Useful**

The lessons have undoubtedly been of service. They have opened the eyes of the smiths to what can be done with the plant, and many broken parts of machinery will be scrapped in the future now that it has been shown that they can be welded. That those who have attended the show have been interested is proved by the fact that they returned day after day.

But the van did not confine its usefulness to craftsmen. It also furnished educational work among schoolboys, groups of whom attended in charge of their teachers. There is a complaint among the blacksmiths that they cannot get apprentices, that the heavy work of horseshoeing is not attractive to young men, and that there will be nobody to carry on their work when they retire. So the committee, knowing the love the lads have for machinery and practical operations, arranged to play the van to give schoolboys of from 12 to 14 years of age an insight into the possibilities of this craft and show that there are opportunities of becoming skilled mechanics and earning good wages. An intense interest was aroused among the boys by the exhibitions, and the flow of apprenticeship is expected to be stimulated.

KLAIPEDA GETS  
NEW GOVERNORRelations Between Germans  
and Lithuanians May  
Now Be Improved

KLAIPEDA (MEMEL) (Special Correspondence)—A new Governor has arrived in Klaipeda, Mr. Zaluskas, the ninth occupant of this post since this district came under the control of Lithuania in 1922. He was formerly Assistant Prosecutor of the Supreme Court of Lithuania, and was appointed by the new Social Democratic Government. The commencement of his official duties coincided roughly with the release of seven Memellanders involved in the attempted "Putsch" last year and now liberated, or tentatively in consequence of exemption during their incarceration.

Mr. Zaluskas, therefore, enters upon his term of office under favorable conditions for improving the relations between the Germans, who constitute the majority of the population in the "autonomous Memel Territory," and the Lithuanian element, which actually controls the district.

Unfortunately, however, there are still no signs of a healing of the breach between Lithuania and Poland over the question of Vilna, which has put a stop to the rafting of timber down the Niemien. Lithuania has issued special regulations designed to enable the Poles to use the river for this purpose, but Poland has decided not to avail itself of the facilities offered, unless Lithuania grants the further right to establish a Polish consulate at Klaipeda. This, Lithuania, which stands Poland against Vilna, has refused to do, and the result is that trade in Klaipeda is still stagnant.

While the dispute with Poland provides the obvious reason for the present anomalous condition at Memel, the German section of the population professes to see a more sinister cause for the existing lack of trade. "The Lithuanians want to set rid of us," a prominent German Memellander told a representative of the Christian Monitor. "They want to bring us to the verge of bankruptcy and buy up our businesses for a song. Then and not till then will they arrange matters with Poland."

From which it will be seen that Mr. Zaluskas has no easy task before him. He has to face not only the suspicion of the inhabitants of Klaipeda itself, but of the surrounding country where, among other things, the alteration of the names of towns and villages which has been carried out by the Lithuanian authorities is much resented. The Memellanders recently embodied a number of complaints in a memorandum to the League of Nations in which they alleged "serious violations of the Memel Convention" and the "autonomous character" of the Territory was handed over to Lithuania in 1923. The chief complaints were that the Memel Territory had been deprived of its main revenues by the Lithuanian Government, repleting in return an entirely insignificant number of civil charges for schools, police, and administration of justice; that there had been infringements of the rights of autonomy in local matters granted to the territory under the convention; illegal dismissal of officials; restrictive customs regulations and other restrictions in connection with the issue of passports.

The Lithuanian reply to these allegations has not yet been made public, but it is understood that, while contesting the right of the League to

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SUNSET  
STORIES

Strange Happenings in the Garden

SUCH lots and lots of visitors came to the garden these autumn days. Not even in June when the roses were at the best had there been more visitors. And no wonder so many came, for the garden was really lovely and on, so brilliant with scarlet and purple and crimson and yellow and blue! The flowers bowed and smiled and welcomed everyone. They were, oh, so happy, for they loved to give pleasure to people. Many of the early flowers had already gone to sleep for the winter, but their places had been taken by these late-blooming blossoms. Never was a spot without color throughout the season.

Then one morning came the gardener and two other men with trowels and rakes and began digging. Most of the flowers knew quite well what was going to happen, but the gardeners who were heard of such a thing at this time of year? Everybody knows April is the time to plant! cried the last sweet pea of the season.

"It is silly to plant at any time," declared the wildflowers. "Every-thing grows without being planted!"

Well, the men went right ahead digging. The gardener went about piling things in the ground and talking. It was hard to tell whether he was talking to himself, to the other men, or to the flowers.

He was saying: "Let me see. I think I'll try a bed of hyacinths here, grouped with myosotis for a change. They are a bit stiff alone. And there, a border of crocuses, and some under that tree. How would that be? Fritillaria would make a nice change here. And tulips—tulips around the fountain—all colors." "Whatever is he talking about? Such a riddle!" I never heard of a crocus or a tulip!" exclaimed the asters in chorus. "We never saw such creatures."

Fuddy Puddy Pansy laughed and said: "Why, or to some charming people! I know them well. Each spring I arrive just as they are leaving and we have some jolly chats. You see, I bloom right through the season till the snow comes. I know everybody."

"What queer looking seeds those are the gardeners are planting! Sweet pea seeds don't look like that!" commented the last sweet pea of the season.

"But they aren't seeds—they are bulbs," explained Pansy. "They will lie in the ground all winter then push their heads through the soil the moment spring arrives."

"Humph!" said the asters and "Humph!" said the last sweet pea of the season.

The wildflowers tossed their pretty heads and said: "Well, if you ask us, all this planting is a waste of time. Nobody ever plants us, but we come up each spring. Nothing can stop us."

"Oh, dear, oh, dear! Aren't you independent!" laughed Pansy. "I just wonder what you will say when the gardener puts you to bed for the winter."

"Puts us to bed! As if we weren't big enough to go to bed by ourselves!" cried the wildflowers quite breathless with excitement.

"That is just what he will do next," Pansy told them.

But of course that is another story.

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## CHURCH-STATE PART IN CHILE

Separation Goes On Peacefully Without Confiscation

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO—Separation of church and state in Chile, provided by the new Constitution adopted a year ago, has caused no serious difficulty, according to Dr. Isaac J. Cox, professor of history at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Dr. Cox has recently returned from Chile, where he made a comprehensive study of the Government and social conditions for the Carnegie Institute, Washington.

Real separation seems to be taking place, Professor Cox said, in an interview. Commenting on the reasons that led up to this recent change in governmental policy, he continued: "This issue is not a new one in Chile. In common with the other Latin American countries, Chile passed through a period of bitter ecclesiastical strife, during the seventies and eighties of the last century. At the end of that struggle the net gains for the liberal or anticlerical program were the abolishing of ecclesiastical courts for civil offenses, the opening of the cemeteries to non-Catholics and the authorization of civil marriages. "The bitterness aroused by the strife of nearly a quarter century was one of the causes that contributed to the overthrow of President Balmaceda, in 1891, but it also emphasized the necessity of moderation. Since that date, while the separation of church and state has been a principle constantly asserted in the programs of the Liberal and Radical parties, there has been no overwhelming sentiment in favor of forcing the issue. Nevertheless there has been manifest a growing spirit of toleration, not to say religious indifference, on the part of the people."

### Separatist Confers With Pope

"This has led many who studied the matter to anticipate a formal separation, whenever a favorable opportunity should present itself. This occurred when the political overturn of 1924-25 made necessary the revision of the Constitution of 1833. The idea of separation was facilitated by the presence in Rome, during the early months of 1925, of President Alessandri. He was given an audience by the Pope and although he had been known and still regarded as one of the most persistent opponents of the clerical influence in Chile, this interview is looked on as a determining factor in the actual separation as provided for in the present Constitution. "At any rate after his return from exile, Alessandri was the predominant influence in revising that document, and the Archbishop of Santiago, with the approval of the Vatican, advised Roman Catholics to accept it, minus the article that under the previous Constitution definitely recognized a state church and authorized contributions to maintain it. This Constitution was adopted by a substantial majority, and in personal conversation with men of all shades of political belief, this feature was one that seemed to give general satisfaction. No confiscation of Church Property

"In this connection it is well to note that the separation has been accomplished without any confiscation of the present holdings of the church—always a cause of extreme bitterness and frequently accompanied by acts of violence and injustice. "While the property that the church now possesses—and it is no mean portion of the total wealth—remains intact, some of its leaders express a fear as to property that may be subsequently acquired. This may prove an unnecessary foreboding. "On the other hand some of the radical leaders are unkind enough to suggest that before the expiration of five years some way will be discovered to continue indefinitely the present subsidy. The insinuation may prove as unfounded as the fears of the other group. It remains for the people of Chile to determine how much truth there is in either surmise. "It is well to bear in mind that in giving up the right of patronage, which all the Latin-American republics have exercised more or less effectively since independence, the state makes a substantial concession to the church. Hitherto the Government has appointed the bishops and other ecclesiastical officials, although they have been confirmed as to their spiritual functions by the papacy. Now the church is entirely free, both in the election and the confirmation of these officials."

curried in the history of the North American continent is happening this year in the invasion of Canada by tourists from every state in the Union. From the beginning of December, last year, until the end of July of this year, 5,076,027 tourists crossed the American boundary into Canada. These figures include only tourists entering for a period of three days or more, and do not include persons crossing at Canadian points for a day in the parks. While it is impossible to compute the value in money to Canada from this big invasion, it was estimated recently by A. W. Campbell of the Canada Highways Commission, that in 1925 tourists' outlays in the Dominion totaled \$188,555,400, as compared with \$143,000,000 in the previous year. This, however, included only motor traffic. A total of 2,429,144 cars having been entered in 1925 for periods of one day to six months. Tourist trade in Canada is one of

the best "industries." Unofficial estimates prepared by the authorities of the Department of Commerce, Washington, forecast an expenditure this year approaching \$190,000,000 as the amount that will probably be spent by Americans visiting Canada. This estimate, of course, is only tentative, and it is more than likely that the total amount of money left in Canada by Americans this year exceeded the \$200,000,000 mark.

**PRIESTS FACE TRIAL  
IN MEXICAN COURT**  
Roman Catholic Laymen Ask Church Law Change

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 13 (AP)—Considerable excitement prevailed among the crowds in the streets when the Roman Catholic priests, who were arrested in Chilpan, State of Guerrero, were brought to Mexico City for trial and marched through the thoroughfares in custody of federal soldiers. Some women attempted to interfere with the soldiers and two of them were arrested. No announcement of the charges against the priests has been made, but it is reported unofficially that they are suspected of seditious activities. Roman Catholic laymen have submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a petition similar to that of the Catholic Episcopate, asking for amendment of the religious clauses of the Mexican Constitution.

**WABASH'S BIG PROGRAM**  
DETROIT, Oct. 13—More than 4,000 men have been at work all summer on the biggest construction program in the history of the Wabash Railway, according to President J. E. Taussig. The 1926 program, in which improvements are provided for all parts of the system, will be completed in late fall, at a cost of more than \$17,000,000.

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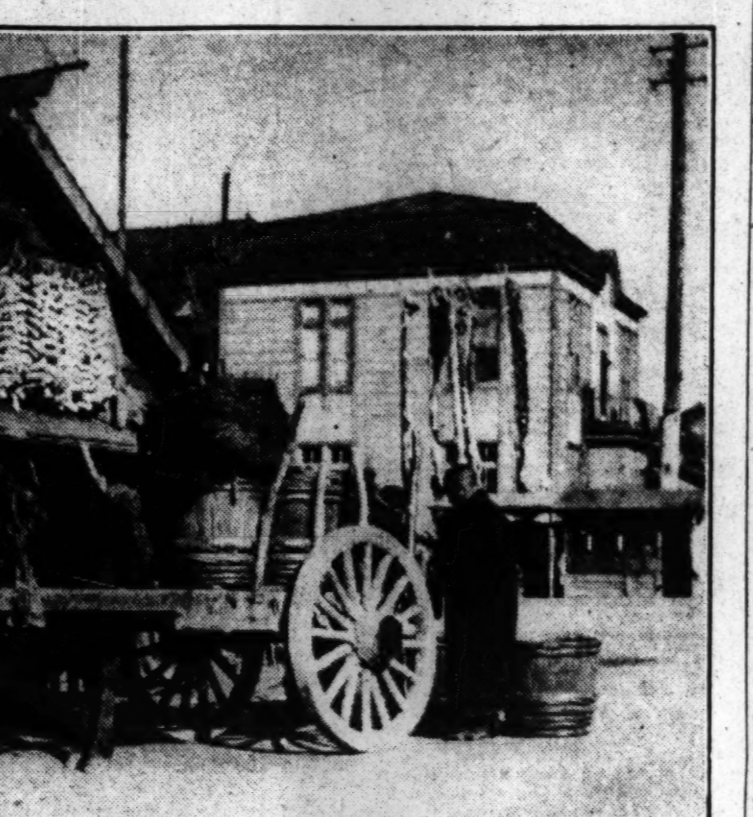
**OVER 5,000,000 TOURISTS  
CROSS INTO CANADA**  
TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—One of the biggest peaceful invasions that has ever occurred in the history of the North American continent is happening this year in the invasion of Canada by tourists from every state in the Union. From the beginning of December, last year, until the end of July of this year, 5,076,027 tourists crossed the American boundary into Canada. These figures include only tourists entering for a period of three days or more, and do not include persons crossing at Canadian points for a day in the parks. While it is impossible to compute the value in money to Canada from this big invasion, it was estimated recently by A. W. Campbell of the Canada Highways Commission, that in 1925 tourists' outlays in the Dominion totaled \$188,555,400, as compared with \$143,000,000 in the previous year. This, however, included only motor traffic. A total of 2,429,144 cars having been entered in 1925 for periods of one day to six months. Tourist trade in Canada is one of

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## How Northern Japan Gathers Its Harvest of Giant Radishes

The Pickling of the Two-Foot Dikon Is a Scene of Rejoicing in the Autumn

**ASTHE** climax of the harvest, following the business of rice and the gathering of fruits, all northern Japan turns to the gathering, drying, pickling, and preserving of that enormous radish which is called "dikon," the great radish. Bustle and stir and merry-making mark the dikon pickling season, and not even does the harvest of the rice, that all important food crop bring out the joy and laughter that comes with the uprooting of the dikon. Nearly two feet long and from two



Dikons Hanging on a Store Front in Hokkaido, Japan. These Great Radishes Are Hung Up to Dry Everywhere: Fences, Gables, Roofs, Walls, Even the Approaches to Temples Are Covered With Drying Radishes.

to three inches in diameter, long, plump, filled with water and white as snow, the dikon is like the grand old man of autumn who comes in for the last great accolade and makes such to-do that it becomes climax, anti-climax, and denouement, all in one. Everywhere in Japan the amazing radish is found, but in far northern Hokkaido where the winter is long and snow lies deep on the ground, and there is need of relish in the winter diet, the dikon is supreme.

**Crows on Telephone Poles**  
When the chrysanthemums are in their glory, when the black billed oblique-crowned crows sit on telephone poles and when the scarlet and yellow maple fires descend from the summits of the mountains, the gathering of the dikons begins. And then dikons are everywhere; in the roads go two-wheeled carts loaded with the white roots and the green leaves; in the alleys dikons are hung to dry; in the court yards men and women sit about scrubbing the roots and sorting the leaves; on the roofs, in gables, on windows, on fences, tied in strings of 15 or 20 the dikon hangs to dry in the sun. While the children are at school the men and women work from dawn until dark, and one cannot walk 20 paces in a city without seeing dikons. Out along the swift and rushing, crystal clear and cold streams which flow from Hokkaido's mountains, men dip up buckets of water, or

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shoulders of men and women, on bicycles, on every conceivable device for hauling. And following the chrysanthemum wagon down the lanes around the angling streams go the long caravans of dikons, to be bargained for and sold, and hung to dry in the sun while the merry laughter goes on, and the relish of Japanese meals is stored away in jars. In the shops are purple grapes, persimmons, apples, nuts, but on every wall and gable and fence where the sun shines hang the strings of dikons. Dikon, the great radish, is the pickle crop of Japan.

## SOFIA GIRLS' SCHOOL GETS NEW BUILDINGS

**American Group Raises Funds and Bulgaria Gives Timber**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK—The Near East College's administrative headquarters here have cabled Floyd H. Black, president of the Sofia American Schools in Bulgaria, authorizing construction of the girls' school buildings on the new campus site five miles from Sofia. Plans have been completed and most of the money raised for the entire group of modern school buildings, which will have central heating, electric lighting, sanitary plumbing and other conveniences. The first building to be erected will include a modern dormitory to house 120 girls, estimated to cost \$55,000; a residence for 40 girls where they will have practical experience in home economics, and a teachers' residence. The girls' school should be in readiness in the fall of 1927, the boys' school one year later. The present school is at Samokov, 35 miles from Sofia, its buildings being ancient, in poor condition and inadequate. Two hundred students were turned away this year for lack of space. The timber for the new buildings has been provided by the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, which has granted the schools permission to take 3000 cubic meters of timber from government forests each year for five years. Funds to complete several of the buildings have been supplied by American philanthropists.

**Mid-West Garage Owners  
Wash Cars Week Days Only**  
**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Many members of the Mid-West Garage Owners' Association here have posted signs announcing that they no longer will wash, clean or dust automobiles on Sunday. At headquarters of the association it was stated that Sunday labor in garages conducted by members is a matter on which the organization has no established policy.

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## Pullman Porters Would Abolish Tips

Brotherhood Seeks to End Dependence on Travelers' Small Change

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO—The Pullman porter wants to do without his tip. At any rate, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters declares one of its aims is elimination of dependence on the change the traveler hunts for while the porter is brushing him off. It has just held a big meeting in this city, the Pullman-car capital.

Apart from the tip question itself, tips are not what they used to be, according to Milton P. Webster, Chicago division organizer for the brotherhood. "Recently tips have fallen off considerably," he said. "A different class of people is riding on the sleeping cars. In the past the Pullman passengers used to be more or less exclusive, but nowadays the ordinary fellow is riding. He is not accustomed to such things and not so liberal. Tips are too uncertain today."

Mr. Webster said that the chief reason for the Chicago meeting was to break down prejudice against the brotherhood among the colored people in Chicago. There is a company union of Pullman porters, and sentiment among the colored people is divided. The brotherhood claims an organization extending from coast to coast with a membership representing a large percentage of the porters.

**COMMISSION REPORTS  
ON MARITIME AFFAIRS**  
HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—The Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, which inquired into the claims and conditions of the Maritime Provinces, has filed its report with the Federal Government at Ottawa. While the report has not been published it is stated that it recommends the increase of the federal subsidy to Nova Scotia from approximately \$600,000, as it is now, to \$1,500,000 annually. The recommendation is also contained in the report that the Federal Government take immediate steps to negotiate a treaty with the United States, whereby eastern Canadian fish may enter the eastern markets of the United States on a more equitable basis than at present.

It is said that it is unlikely that the report will recommend the union of the three Maritime Provinces, as it was the deduction of the Commission that the saving in administrative expense by establishing one government for the three provinces, would be offset by the inconvenience of governing the territory from one center.

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## RADIO

Regeneration From Plate  
Stopped by Loftin-WhiteStabilization Feature of Circuit Discussed in  
Article for Experimenters

Elimination of reactance in the plate circuit is dealt with in this last of two articles by the inventors of the Loftin-White circuit, the first article having appeared in our issue of Monday, Oct. 11. This is really quite a separate function from the constant coupling feature of this new circuit. Glenn H. Brown, who is a circuit with a condenser in series with the plate about ten years ago which worked along the same idea. This arrangement, however, with the constant coupling makes one of the most interesting developments we have seen since the Brown-Drake transformer was given to the public. As in that case so in this we are privileged to give to the public the first experimental details, through special arrangement with Messrs. Loftin and White. These data are for the advanced experimenter preparing the way for the appearance in the near future of units in kit form which will make the construction of such a set a simple matter for the home builder.

By EDWARD H. LOFTIN and S. YOUNG WHITE

The coupling of the plate circuit to the tunable grid circuit of the detector tube is accomplished through the combined electromagnetic and electrostatic coupling shown in Fig. 2, as in the case of the antenna coupling. The primary coil  $L_1$  is designed for small self-inductance and large mutual inductance. We employ about eight turns of No. 26 wire on a tubing slightly smaller than the tubing of coil  $L_2$  and recommend arranging this primary coil to adjustably slide in and out of the secondary coil to give a range of coupling variation, as well as making the coupling at the grounded or low potential end of coil  $L_2$ .

A good working value of electrostatic coupling permits of employing a rather large value in coupling condenser  $C_1$ , normally running from 5000 to 4500 micro-microfarads. To make the investigation complete, the values should be variable, which may be arrived at by placing a variable condenser in parallel with a fixed one. Suitable variable condensers of the small adjustable compression mica type exist on the market.

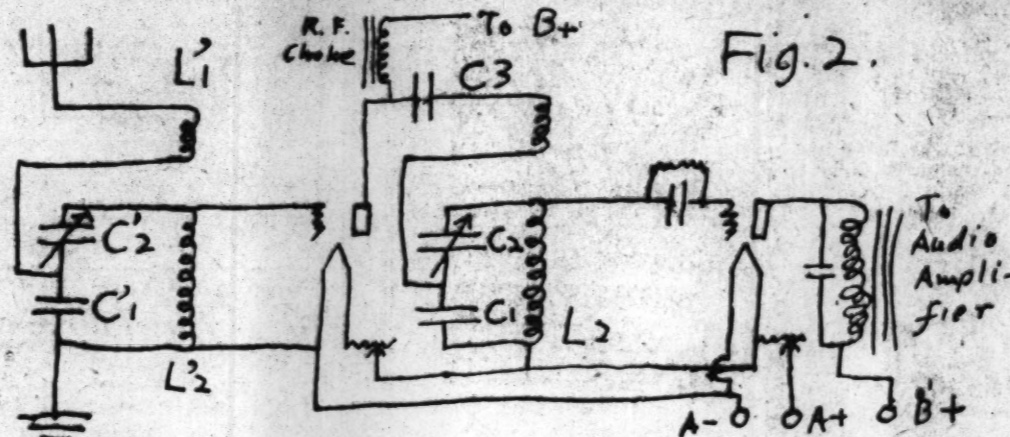
As explained in our previous papers, it is essential that the polarity of the electromagnetic coupling be such as to add to the electrostatic coupling, otherwise some where in the radiocast band the coupling will neutralize and energy transfer be nil. This, of course, is a matter of merely reversing the connections to coil  $L_1$  if the wrong polarity should be inadvertently chosen.

Having produced approximate coupling by construction and choice of parts as above outlined the set should be put into operation. The couplings varied until oscillations occur with approximately equal stress through the radiocast band. This may be determined by making adjustments so that the oscillation control previously referred to starts and stops oscillations at the same point of adjustment throughout the band.

If oscillations are stopped on the longer waves before they are stopped on the shorter waves, as shown by the oscillation control adjustment, the coupling capacity  $C_1$  should be reduced. That is the coupling should be tightened. If the reverse condition obtains the electrostatic coupling should be increased, as by pushing the primary coil  $L_1$  farther in the coil  $L_2$ . In this way the arrangement can be adjusted until the tendency to oscillate is substantially the same throughout the band.

It may be found that the tendency to oscillate is more marked at the ends than in the middle of the band. The invariable cause of this condition is so-called stray or distant stage feedback arising in the construction and arrangement of parts of the receiver as a whole. The intensity, complexity, and number of stray feedbacks in a set are only vaguely appreciated by set-builders in general. When we consider that in addition to the concentrated inductive and capacitive couplings we use there is a third coupling due to the summation of all stray fields, it may be realized that a design which will retain critical regeneration throughout the radiocast band must give marked attention to this third source.

The stray coupling between the variable condensers may be obviated by the use of a small grounded metal plate between them. The wiring should be carried out to minimize coupling from this source. It is recommended that the separation between tuning coils be not less than 6", and that the axes of the



the electromagnetic and electrostatic coupling values. For example, if the set is non-reactive on short waves, tending there toward regeneration, and at the same time the regeneration on long waves, it will be found that lowering the value of condenser  $C_1$  will straighten out the non-uniformity. The correct value may be found as low as 3000 micro-microfarads.

When the correct adjustment is obtained there is no tendency to oscillate, and tube capacity changes or plate voltage changes are incapable of causing regeneration. As a consequence, distortion due to the single frequency nature of the regeneration effect is quite absent. It is recommended that those experimentally inclined first acquaint themselves with the single stage of amplification, after which it will be found that the knowledge acquired will allow design of multiple stage apparatus with no great difficulty, as

additional stages merely require duplication of the single stage. It is undoubtedly obvious that different degrees of interstage coupling may be used, giving a wide range of effects in both selectivity and efficiency, but, of course, each degree of coupling used requires a corresponding degree of capacitive reactance in the plate circuit to take care of the particular conditions in order to arrive at the non-reactive plate circuit feature.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 48

## Evening Features

**FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 14**

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**5:30 p. m.**—An Evening of Novelties by the Traymore String Quartet; broadcast by W. A. Booth, Eng.

**WCHL, Portland, Me. (245 Meters)**

**6 p. m.**—Stock reports, market, weather, announcements and news. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sports results. 7:52—News program. 10—Special orchestra.

**WEEL, Boston, Mass. (245 Meters)**

**6 p. m.**—Events of the day and baseball scores. 6:30—Talk. 6:40—Boston Globe broadcast. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Musical. 8—New York program.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (245 and 225 Meters)**

**6:10 p. m.**—Newspaper highlights. 6:15—Organ recital by Arthur Clifford. 6:30—Hunters Cabin Orchestra. 7—Market reports. 7:30—First of a series of a course in "Appreciation of Symphony" by Prof. Stuart Mason of the E. C. Conservatory of Music, under the auspices of the University Extension Division. 8—Musical program. 8:30—The Twilight Song Trio. 9—Royal Salute Orchestra.

**WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (260 Meters)**

**9 to 11 p. m.**—New York program.

**WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (470 Meters)**

**8 p. m.**—Dinner music. 8:30—News. 9—Theater presentation. 10—Weather report. 10:30—Revelers. 11—News.

**WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (255 Meters)**

**6 p. m.**—Stock reports, New York Stock report and news items. 6:30—Dinner program. 7:30—WGY book chat. William F. Jacob, 7:45—Syracuse University Orchestra. Syracuse, N. Y. 9—Royal Hour. 10—Scottish program by Sandy MacFarlane. Radio Four and Orchestra. 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boicclair.

**WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)**

**8 p. m.**—Dinner music. 7:30—Week hymn sing. 7:35—Music. 8—Theater concert with Barbara Mangel, mezzo-soprano. 8:30—Equinox. 9—Equinox. 10—Zippers under the direction of Henry Burr. 11—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

**WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)**

**7:05 p. m.**—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Sports news. 8—Voice of the Silent Drama. 8:30—Judge J. 9—Talk. 9:30—Royal hour of music. 10—Mal L. D. Gardner. 10:30—Jack Denny's orchestra. 11—WJZ orchestra. 12—WJZ orchestra.

**WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)**

**6:30 p. m.**—Jack Cohen, popular pianist. 7—Monte Carlo Orchestra. 7:30—Talk. 7:35—Madelaine Hulstzer, soprano. 7:45—Theater talk. 8—Tommy Christiana's Orchestra. 8:30—Entertainment. 9—Solos. 9:30—Sidney Shapiro, violinist. 10—Serenaders. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12—Broadway Nite.

**WGBS, New York City (215 Meters)**

**6 p. m.**—Uncle Geebee. 6:30—Fess Williams Orchestra. 7:30—Arthur E. Brundage, newly elected New York American Legion commander. 7:45—News items and baseball scores. 7:50—Orchestra. 9:30—Music hour. 10:30—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians. 11:45—Queen Hilda Solists.

**WYTC, New York City (235 Meters)**

**7 p. m.**—Piano selections. 7:10—Market high spots. 8—Vocal and instrumental program.

**WOKB, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)**

**6:15 p. m.**—Jacques Jacob's Ensemble. 6:45—Sports. 7:30—Orchestra's Queensland orchestra. 8—Vaughn. 8:15—Horse J. Taylor. 8:30—Dramatic reader. 8:45—Emily O'Neill, soprano, and James McGuire, tenor. 9—La France Orchestra. Emily Roosevelt, soprano. 10—Hour of Song. 10:15—Crystal Palace Orchestra.

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**KJR, Seattle, Wash. (284 Meters)**  
8:30 p. m.—Studio program. 10—Musical.  
**KOW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)**  
8 p. m.—Dinner program. 7:30—News. 8—Vaudeville program.  
**KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)**  
8 p. m.—Concert by Ben's Little Symphony orchestra. 8:30—News items. 8:45—Oakland studio program: Comedy "Help Yourself." 10—Phil Lampkin's Musical Bears.  
**KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (487 Meters)**  
8:30 p. m.—States orchestra. Waideary-Grand, director. 7—Rudy Seliger's Fairmount orchestra. 7:30—DX. 8—Studio program. 10—Mandarin dance orchestra.  
**KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (244 Meters)**  
8 to 10 p. m.—Musical program.  
**KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (387 Meters)**  
8 p. m.—Organ recital. 8 to 10—Courtsey program.  
**KML, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)**  
8:30 p. m.—Children's hour. 8—Concert music. 10—Dance music.  
**KPN, Pasadena, Calif. (314 Meters)**  
8 to 9 p. m.—Musical program.  
**KFOS, Long Beach, Calif. (282 Meters)**  
8:30 p. m.—Concert orchestra. 8—Organ recital. 7—Studio program. 8—Concert. 8:30—Musical program. 10—Program of "Tones of Yesterday."

STUDENT COUNCIL  
ELECTED AT B. U.

Otto L. Churney of Deming, Wash., Named President

Organization of the Boston University student council, the highest student government body in the university, comprising representatives from all colleges and schools in the university and acting as a link between administration and students, has been completed with the election of Otto L. Churney of Deming, Wash., as president, and Bertha Cross of South Royalton as secretary.

Members of the student council for this year, who met with Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, in the first session of the year, follow:

School of theology, Thomas S. Kepler of Cambridge and Edward E. Dixon of Moore, Pa.; school of law, Alan R. Cohen of Leominster and George A. Sullivan of Salem; school of medicine, Otto L. Churney of Deming, Wash., and Carl Nelson of Gloucester; school of religious education and social service, Frank H. Grebe of Springfield, Ill., and Maurice R. Hodder of Palmerston North, New Zealand; school of education, Bortha M. Cross of South Royalton and Maxwell P. Baruch of Lynn; graduate school, Lillian E. Boyden of Bridgewater and R. E. Huse of Manchester, N. H.

College of liberal arts, Dorothy J. Eyre of East Saugus and Edmund W. Thurston of West Somerville; college of business administration, day division, George W. Mastaglio of Hartford, Conn., and Robert Akin Jr. of Newport, Vt.; college of business administration, evening division, Mary K. Hickey of Dorchester and David J. Hurley of Cambridge; college of practical arts and letters, Theresa Krasin of Arlington Heights and Dorothy Keller of Auburndale.

**MAINE RED MEN ELECT**  
AUBURN, Me., Oct. 13 (P)—Roy L. Sinclair of Machias was elected Grand Prophet of Maine Red Men at the closing session of the convention here. The per capita tax of members was increased from 60 cents to \$1 a year. A report on the State Orphan Fund showed a balance of \$17,000 in the treasury. It was voted to hold the next annual convention at Biddeford.

**PACIFIC STANDARD TIME**  
CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (251 Meters)  
10 p. m.—Program of popular dance music provided by the Belmont orchestra.

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CHICAGO SHOW  
SPONSORS NEW  
MADRID TEST

Trophy to Be Awarded to First Listener With Authentic Report

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Union Radio, Madrid, Spain, will transmit a special program on 373 meters tonight from 11 to 1:30 Greenwich Time for American listeners in connection with the Chicago Radio Show. This test will conclude the three days' series, a Berlin station having co-operated on Monday and Tuesday.

Reports of transmission will be received by F. Clayton Irwin Jr., the manager of the show, who will also receive reports from American listeners on reception. As soon as these reports are verified, the person submitting the first authentic report of reception will be awarded a trophy at the show similar to the one awarded in New York during the World's Fair for reception in the international tests of last year.

North and South radio fans met at the Chicago show yesterday in the persons of "Abie" Bloomfield from Jack Laynes Bay, Labrador, which is at 55 degrees north latitude, and George Peters, from American Samoa at 14 degrees south latitude. Bloomfield was official interpreter for Commander Donald MacMillan on his many trips to the polar regions and is an Eskimo. Peters, a native of the South Seas, attended the show with Capt. Waldo Evans, United States Navy, whose interpreter he was during the captain's term as Governor of the southern possession. Although Peters had never heard of an American radio station until he arrived in this country, Bloomfield states that reception in his native land is regular and is doing a great deal to civilize the tribes of the frozen North.

From the manufacturers' standpoint the Chicago show is already a huge success, according to A. T. Haugh, president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, now in session at the Congress Hotel. According to Mr. Haugh, manufacturers in the radio industry are having trouble keeping up their production to handle the volume of orders that are coming in. Chain radiocastive and the present high quality of radiocast programs came in for commendation.

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dition from the president, who attributed a great deal of the present increased interest in radio to this factor.

Announcement was made that a radio show for the trade only will be held by the R. M. A., at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago the week of June 8, marking, it is said, the first exclusively trade exhibition ever attempted in this industry. This action presages a concentrated effort to overcome the seasonal drawbacks to the industry by introducing new lines just at the time when radio has heretofore gone into moth balls for the summer.

Tonight's radio program from the Chicago show studio will be radiocast by Stations WOK, 217 meters; WLS, 345 meters; WBBM, 226 meters; WJAZ, 329 meters, and WHT, 400 meters. The first station named will go on the air at six in the evening and the others will follow at hourly intervals. American radio relay operators will transmit low wave code messages from the show station 342, with Rand L. Orszak of 22D at the key.

**HARVARD TEAM INVITED TO SEE FOOTBALL FILM**  
Harvard's varsity football team, together with a score of substitutes and second-string men, will be guests of the Metropolitan Theater at the 8 o'clock show tonight. The party, headed by William J. Dingham, athletic director; Arnold Horween, head coach, and Clem Coady, captain of the 1926 team, expect to pick up a valuable tip or two from the study of the football sequence in the Richard Dix college comedy, "The Quarterback."

"Hurry Up Yost," famous gridiron coach of the University of Michigan, coached the screen teams and supervised the filming of the game. Besides Mr. Dix, there are a score of celebrated ex-college "stars" appearing in the cinema contest. Prominent among these are Garway of Notre Dame, the Morey twins of Brown, Russell of Georgetown, Van Horn of West Point, Butler of Leeland Stanford.

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## COLUMBUS DAY LINKS AMERICAS

Unity of Ideals and Purposes Is Emphasized by Pan-American Union

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A plea for cultivation of closer bonds between the United States and the Latin-American Republics of South America was made by the Pan-American Union on Columbus Day, as the "only date which has equal significance for all the Americas."

"In honoring the memory of Columbus, then, we may well reflect on our common American heritage, our common American ideals and our common American destiny," it was declared in a statement on the significance of Columbus Day.

"The Latin-American republics are making such astounding progress commercially and economically that from a material point of view it would be folly for the United States not to cultivate its natural friendship with them. Statesmen agree that the next quarter of a century will see marvelous development in Latin-America, a development in which the United States will have a large share through the natural increase of trade and friendly intercourse of all kinds."

Directed to Peace  
The growing community of interests among the nations of the Western Hemisphere, it was noted, has led to a succession of Pan-American gatherings directed entirely to peaceful and humanitarian ends.

"This unity of ideals and purposes," it was declared, "has no menace to other parts of the world; rather it is a powerful factor in preserving the peace of the world and in building up international justice."

These meetings, which have occurred with increasing frequency since the establishment of the Pan-American Union in 1890 have dealt with almost every phase of life. The statement declared: "International law, natural science, economic and commercial relations, matters which touch the daily life of the people, such as the press, the school, the work of the Red Cross and the protection of childhood."

"With increasing frequency men and women from all the Latin-American republics are getting together to discuss these problems of common interest and because they represent a smaller group of nations than the world-wide congresses, a closer acquaintance and a greater solidarity of spirit are possible," the Pan-American Union declared in its statement.

Interests Are Mutual  
"We are too prone to note the differences in language, customs, and cultural manifestations and forget those deep-seated aspirations and attitudes which are characteristic of the New World peoples. Their love of freedom, search for effective forms of self-government, belief in peaceful means of settling international disputes, toleration of other races and creeds and the growing spirit of co-operation in humanitarian and intellectual, as well as in business interests, have been an example to the world."

"It was a great South American statesman—Simon Bolivar—who in 1826 first brought together representatives of the struggling American nations in a congress, which, as Dr. James Brown Scott has pointed out, furnished a precedent not only for all succeeding pan-American congresses, but also for the calling of the first peace conference at The Hague."

PLAN TO SAVE LAKE  
FOR BIRD MIGRATION

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—The abnormally dry weather for several years, causing lakes and marshes to dry up, has shifted the migratory bird flight from this section of the country. Ducks, geese, blackbirds, rails, herons, marsh wrens and many of the warblers are among those that take other paths on their way south, according to the Portland Bird Club.

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According to a report by Dr. E. W. Nelson of Washington, chief of the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Nelson came to Portland from Malheur Lake, one of the major game refuges in Oregon. Part of this lake has been an annual stopping place for swans because in it grows a vegetation of which these birds are particularly fond. This part of Malheur is completely dry now. Malheur Lake can be saved and possibly restored to its former size by constructing a dam and by drilling a number of artesian wells, one or two of which already have been dug and are flowing, Dr. Nelson said.

## BRUSSELS TUBE IN BED OF RIVER

Subway to Follow Course of River Which Was Covered Up Before 1900

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—In competition with cities like New York, London, Paris or Berlin, Brussels is planning to build a subway to relieve the congested traffic in the center of the Belgian capital.

Since, however, the Belgian financial situation does not at present permit of any large public expenditure, the tunnel which serves as a bed for the River Senne in Brussels, will be used for the proposed subway, while the river will be diverted in another direction. The river has been a subterranean one since the end of the nineteenth century, when Brussels built its great central boulevards on the original river bed.

A sum of 20,000,000 francs will suffice for the initial stretch of three kilometers for a subway between the north and south station, the two main stations of Brussels. This will pass through the heart of the business quarter. The south station receives all the railway traffic from the west and south, while the north station takes care of the traffic from north and eastward. Both stations are badly connected at present; and the new subway will be of great assistance to passengers who wish to get as quickly as possible from the Gare du Midi to the Gare du Nord, or vice versa.

Subway lines radiating from the center of Brussels to the suburbs, and a line leading from the eastern to the western quarters of the town, will be added, as soon as the important track is completed and new funds are available. The entire subway enterprise may cost round about 150,000,000 Belgian francs which a private Brussels company will provide if it obtains a concession of 50 years for running and exploiting the subway. It will take only three years to construct the first circular subway route around the center of the city.

While the building of a subway system in a city like Brussels, containing only 800,000 inhabitants, seems rather unusual, the Brussels city authorities favor the plan at the present time because many old quarters in the center of the town are being destroyed and new streets are about to be constructed in their place, the latter allowing for improvements such as a subway system.

SEATTLE GRAIN SHIPMENTS  
SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Record tonnage in grain handling through the elevators of the Seattle Port Commission has been attained this season, according to statements of the port traffic department. Since the middle of July 1600 tons of grain have been handled daily at the Hanford Street elevator and from 10 to 15 cars daily at the West Seattle elevator. Recently the Port Commission authorized the construction of additional grain facilities, which will be completed within a short time, and will permit the handling of 3000 tons of grain a day.

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## Where the Browning Student Would Feign Spend Hours



The Browning Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Tex., is known to Browning Admirers the World Over. A Corner of the Browning Alcove is Shown Here. Inset—Dr. A. J. Armstrong of Baylor University, Founder of the Collection.

## The Library

A Significant Browning Collection

Waco, Tex. Special Correspondence  
IN CONNECTION with Baylor University, at Waco, Tex., Dr. A. J. Armstrong, head of the English department, has built up what is declared to be the most important shrine to Robert Browning in the world. With all first editions except Pauling, translations in 18 foreign languages, critical books and papers requiring 405 pages to catalogue, a larger collection of Browning music than is to be found in the Boston Public Library, hundreds of autograph letters from Browning and others from Jowett, Sir Frederick Leighton, Isa Blagden, Robert Ed-ward Lytton, and a vast store of Browningiana, it would seem the claim is well sustained.

The collection, which is housed in a specially designed section of the Baylor University Library, contains one of the portraits of the poet painted by his son, Robert Barrett Browning, the other being in the Balliol College, Oxford. The picture is in a hand-carved frame, which has a motif of bells and pomegranates. Art glass windows light the Browning Room, depicting scenes from "How They Brought the Good News From Ghent to Aix," "The Gardian Angel" and "The Pied Piper." The room is furnished with Persian rugs which Dr. Armstrong purchased on one of his many trips to the Old World, and some of the bookcases, specially designed, were made in Europe. Among the furnishings is the celebrated place of sculpture, "The Clasp Hands," by Harriet Hosmer.

Additions to Collection  
This collection has attracted pilgrims from every quarter of the globe. The names of outstanding contemporary poets are to be found on the visitors' register. Indeed, celebrations are frequent which draw such guests. Perhaps the most notable of these was during Baylor's diamond jubilee a few years ago when Amy Lowell, Vachel Lindsey, Edwin Markham and Harriet Monroe were on the same program, doing honor to the English poet. On a single day recently, representatives from New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco came to gather material for study clubs. Numbers of articles covering the collection have appeared in periodicals throughout the United States and Canada.

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prepared. Eventually it is the purpose of those in charge to present in book form all the autograph letters from celebrities which are in the collection.

Rich Treasures  
The Browning lover may spend hours in this collection examining the original Macready drawings of the Pied Piper; the travel passes of the Brownings; the copy of Aeschylus from which Browning made his fine translation; Browning's Homer; 50 books which the professor of English in the Imperial University at Tokyo sent; the Browning guest book at Asolo; a list of the silver the Brownings owned, put down in Browning's handwriting; the bust of Robert Browning from Casa Guidi; a large number of holograph poems yet unpublished; numerous parodies; packages of letters to Browning; a re-creation of the social life of the poet, and other treasures.

Last June six bookcases, hand-carved with figures and scenes from "Paracelsus," "My Last Duchess" and other poems, all done in hand-work, the gift of liberal friends, were dedicated.

BIG FALL IN EXPORT  
OF DANISH PRODUCE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Special Correspondence)—During the first six months of the present year Denmark's exports of agricultural produce (butter, bacon, eggs, etc.) showed a drop of 234,000,000 kroner (\$2,712,000). Exports of bacon amounted to 234,000,000 kroner, against 328,000,000 kroner for the corresponding period of 1925; exports of butter to 237,000,000 kroner against 339,000,000 kroner the previous year; and for eggs the figures were respectively 42,000,000 kroner and 63,000,000 kroner. The export of all other commodities has been practically stationary, amounting to only 166,000,000 kroner for the first six months of 1926 as against 167,000,000 kroner for the same period of 1925. Imports have decreased still more, and there is thus an improvement in the trade balance of 52,000,000 kroner.

Imports from the United States for the same period were valued at 143,000,000 kroner, whereas Denmark's exports to that country only amounted to 6,000,000 kroner.

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## "Pawnee Bill" Demands Bison Be Saved From Destruction

Major Lillie Seeks to Prevent Advertised Hunt of Herd of 300 on Great Salt Lake Island

PONCA CITY, Okla., Oct. 13 (Special)—Major Gordon D. Lillie, "Pawnee Bill," is carrying on a campaign to prevent the slaughter of some 300 buffaloes, particularly the cows and calves, on Antelope Island in Great Salt Lake, during an extended hunt which is scheduled to start the last of this month and continue into December.

Major Lillie, a former show man, is the leader of buffalo preservation in Oklahoma. Notwithstanding efforts to prevent this hunt, Major Lillie says that arrangements and advertising to hold it are still going ahead with hundreds of invitations to sportsmen everywhere throughout the country.

Strong remonstrance against this slaughter has been filed by him with W. T. Honaday formerly director of Bronx Park, New York, an ardent game preservation enthusiast, George H. Lorimer of the Curtis Publishing Company in Philadelphia, William H. Dill, editor of Outdoor America and prominent in the National Isaac Walton League, Arthur Brisbane of New York and other prominent men of the country.

In fact Major Lillie has sent out hundreds of protest letters to friends throughout America in efforts to arouse public sentiment against the hunt. "I saw these buffaloes two years ago," says Major Lillie, "and it's a shame to slaughter them. Something ought to be done to prevent it. I do not believe any gentleman sportsman could be induced to take part in such a slaughter of the few remaining of our greatest American game animals. To annihilate this entire herd is a shame and a disgrace and should in some way be stopped. Salt Lake City should preserve this wonderful herd for itself as an attraction for the many tourists that visit the city."

"The fact that these buffaloes are to be killed is just as pathetic as was the condition of the starving elk in the Jackson Hole country, to preserve which a successful national campaign was launched."

The buffalo hunt, it is explained, is being arranged by Andrew S. Leonard, formerly general manager of the "Scotty" Phillips herd at Pierre, S. D., where until recently an annual hunt was held each autumn for several years.

Mr. Leonard announces he has bought the Antelope Island herd, that the buffaloes are too wild to transport and he is simply following his custom of such a hunt in South Dakota.

Major Lillie, in his attempts to arouse national indignation that will save this buffalo herd, says, "I protest that the buffaloes are too wild to take hold and save the few remaining buffaloes. Years ago 50,000,000 were wasted to our everlasting disgrace. We must not heap more shame on ourselves by slaughtering, for pay, the few we have left."

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Heine Repatriated

A Review by R. M. GAY, Simmons College

The Sardonian Smile Being the Authorized Translation by Louis Collier With an Introduction by Ludwig Diehl Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$1.50.

THE contemporary vogue of Heine in Germany has aroused a renewed interest in him elsewhere, and both the publication and the translation of Ludwig Diehl's "Sardonian Smile" are a manifestation of a national change of attitude toward the poet. During the war the appearance of a new edition of his works was pronounced by English and American reviewers to be "an event of great significance"; that it was by no means an isolated event is shown by the publication since the war of a number of notable books about him. The present work has seen, for example, the "Heinrich Heine" of Max J. Wolff, a learned revaluation of the life and works of the poet, and the "Conversations with Heine," of H. H. Houben, an exhaustive collection of contemporary impressions.

The reason for this renewed interest has of course been a subject of speculation in America. Before the war, Heine's reputation was in general higher than that of any other German poet, and his songs were one of the national glories. It may be that the very qualities that won the suffrage of foreign readers were those that aroused the suspicion of the German officials and professors.

Offended Old Rulers As a critic said some years ago, "In all literary history it is difficult to find a parallel to the official, well-organized, and persistent effort to read Heine out of German literature. . . . What irritated official nationalism in Germany most was the fact that Heine, a cosmopolitan Jew, a fervent admirer of France and hater of Prussia, was, after all, the real national poet of Germany," that is to say, his songs were sung in every household in the land, very much as Burns's were sung in Scotland. But he ridiculed the reigning family, the universities, the Philistines, the mob, the peasant, and, above all, he persisted in warning the fatherland and its rulers that certain national tendencies then becom-

ing apparent would lead to disaster. It is no wonder if for a century he was, in high quarters, the object of faint praise or downright condemnation; or that under the new régime his fundamental patriotism should be receiving the recognition so long denied it.

Ended a German As the publishers have preferred to call it, after a phrase in Matthew Arnold's elegy, is that Heine, after a life of wandering from the German fold, ended a German. He called himself *Ahasuerus*, the Wanderer Jew, and Herr Diehl has interpreted this to mean that he was in search of peace and reconciliation with life that could be found only in acceptance of his mission as the poet, not of the Jews or the French, but of the German people. Dramatically then, the novel becomes a long struggle between his Hebrew birth, early environment, and the ideals impressed upon him by his family and relatives, on the one hand, and the destiny that was to make him essentially a German poet, on the other.

One of his contemporaries said of him that "he was neither a modern Jew nor a Mephistopheles, but a good German poet, with two characteristics, a good heart and a naughty intellect"; and Herr Diehl seems to have concluded that the heart was German and the intellect Jewish—a precarious assumption. Goethe regretted that while Heine had every gift, he wanted love, and toward disagreeing with Goethe, felt that Heine's great deficiency was lack of self-respect. The novelist agrees with Arnold. Finding the real poet

## International Squints

The United States and France, compiled by James Brown Scott (Oxford, \$2.75).  
 Jesse Conrad as I Knew Him, by Jesse Conrad (Doubleday Page, \$2).  
 Crewe Train, by Rose Macaulay (Boni & Liveright, \$2).

## A Wendell Monument

A Review by M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE

Essays in Memory of Barrett Wendell, by his assistants, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

IT is sometimes fortunate that the subject of a memorial in the form of monument or book has not survived to see or read it. There are instances, on the other hand, of such singular fitness in productions of this nature as to provoke a keen sense of regret that the persons they commemorate can take no part in their enjoyment. This volume is preeminently such a book.

It was an impulse of the happiest piety that led the younger men who had served under Wendell in his English teaching at Harvard to join themselves together in this enterprise. It is impossible in a brief notice of the book to touch upon the merits, various and considerable, of the 18 essays which fill its pages. In several of them—conspicuously in the papers by Mr. W. R. Castle Jr., of the United States Department of State, Mr. Daniel Sargent, Harvard tutor and instructor in history and literature, and Mr. H. W. L. Dana, of more "radical" associations—"Wendell's individual qualities as a teacher are set forth. Two of Mr. Castle's observations are particularly worth noting. The first is that Wendell "had in his make-up few of the characteristics of the average Doctor of Philosophy"; the second, that "his enduring monument is the army of men who were inspired by him to understand the fullness and the richness of life; who, in their turn, have become light-givers."

In the first of these remarks lies the basis of the fact that the prevailing drift of the essays, dealing almost entirely with topics of literature, is humanistic rather than technical. Such minute and heavily annotated studies as those which some of the pupils of Professor Kittredge contributed to the "Anniversary Papers by Colleagues and Pupils of George Lyman Kittredge" published in 1915, are not to be found in this book. Scholars trained in a university should of course produce just such studies, and it is a matter for admiration that the Kittredge festschrift volume contained the excellent specimens that are preserved. But it stands to Wendell's credit that the younger men who felt his influence most strongly are represented in this volume, as in their work at large, by that other type of work which a university should also foster—the work in which the emphasis is laid upon the "spirit" rather than the "letter."

The second of Mr. Castle's remarks just noted—that Wendell's monument is the army of men he inspired—is particularly worth noting when one remembers that this distinguished Harvard teacher used to lament—the more as he grew older—that so much of his work had been futile, that the teaching of English was in itself an unprofitable task. It may be assumed that all, or nearly all, of Wendell's assistants

were at one time undergraduate students in his class. The influence he exerted upon them there was precisely of a piece with the effect of the closer association between them as chief and subordinates. To that influence may be traced the tendency of their thought toward fields of interest, primarily literary, some of the fruits of which are exhibited in these pages.

It is not only the humanistic nature of the studies his pupils and assistants have pursued that has made his monument what it is; the widespread influence these men are themselves exerting must be taken equally into account. Ten or more occupy teaching positions at Har-

## With All Thy Faults

England, by Dean Inge. London: Benn, 10s. 6d. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.

THE Dean of St. Paul's has written a book as arresting, stimulating and literary as would be expected from so cultivated a writer. Had the Dean let certain "sleeping dogs lie," it would perhaps have been wiser, even better taste; there is never much benefit to be derived from digging into the rubbish heap of past mistakes, whether personal or national.

Absolutely honest, often profound, sometimes contradictory, sometimes angry but never dull, the book is, as Dean Inge says, "the expression of my personal point of view. . . . I have tried to be candid; I have made no attempt whatever to be impartial. I love my own country dearly, and I think it is in great danger."

With his love for the land of his birth goes the author's love and admiration for the English language as an inheritance precious and beautiful, which he prays may be kept free from corruption. Stoicism, he tells us, is an admitted national trait, and he finds the English people void of superstition, independent, intensely individual. If, as some say, they are lazy, they are also kind; if gluttonous, generous and truthful; and they possess a dogged determination to "play cricket" under all circumstances.

"Prophecy," says the author, "is

always dangerous," and forthwith prophesies a time of trial for the nation and empire. England, he thinks, has probably reached her culminating point as a world power. Germany, "hierarchically ordered, bureaucratic and scientific," he considers has great advantage over a "chaotic democracy like England."

Surely an inconsistent view if, as he says, the pressing need at the moment is for the working classes, to assert their right of thinking for themselves.

In Dean Inge's opinion a democratic government is incapable of quelling anti-social conspiracies, a contention not supported in the recent strike. Poor England! Built up of coal and iron which is ever diminishing, with 1,000,000 more people than she is able to maintain, with the British workman undone by the trade union policy, with lack of the efficient type of emigrant, Dean Inge sees "not a ray of hope for British industry in the future"—and yet happily illogically offers a remedy.

It is Christianity, "True Christianity," a revolutionary idealism which has repelled the revolution because it is idealistic, and "the world" because it is revolutionary, "writes the Dean, and strengthens his judgment with a quotation from Professor Peabody of Harvard: "The kingdom of God in the business world as elsewhere is not an external growth, but a spiritual revolution, to be created not by better machinery but by better men."

When Anna Sutter reached her husband there was no longer such a place as New Helvetia. His estate swarmed with gold-hunters who stalked out claims, regardless of his protests, his fences had been broken

in the songs, he pays scant attention to the prose writings, except to show that they were only the froth of his thought and the fruit of his lack of intellectual dignity. The songs, he suggests, exhibit the noble and idealistic Heine—Heine's heart; the prose, Heine the disillusioned, the cynic, his head.

To some of us who can remember when we were young enough to feel a passion for Heine, he has always seemed a boy of genius who never really grew up, who remained a perpetual sophomore, with a sophomore's delight in shocking the stupid, the solemn and the bourgeois. Perhaps that is because as boys we paid more attention to such things as the "Harriseuse" and the "Atta Troll" than to the "soldier in the Liberation War of humanity," as Arnold calls him. The tendency nowadays is, like Herr Diehl's, to seek under the persiflage, the wit, the satirist, for the poet and patriot, and this is no doubt good; and yet to omit Heine's wit from the picture is to give only a "partial portrait."

One misses the pyrotechnics, so to speak, even though one realizes that they may not be important. As to the novelist's conclusion that Heine ended a German and a Christian, who can say what the truth is? It is an ironical reflection that Israel Zangwill uses the same scenes—those last and scenes in Paris—to prove that the poet ended a Jew. But it is of little consequence. The story of Heine is a fascinating record of a temperament, enigmatic but all the more interesting because it is so.

Minor Characters

Certain of the minor characters are on the whole more convincing than the hero. Of these Heine's wife, Simon and Solomon, should be mentioned, especially the former—a stanch old man, on fire with racial pride, poor but nobly proud, exhorting the young Harry to be loyal to his ancestors and inciting him never to forget his racial obligations. And certain scenes dwell in the memory, such as that of the little Jewish boy's first glimpse of culture and refinement, and his first meeting with Bonaparte.

There is little of the "smile" in the novel, whether "sardonic" or not; but it is an appealing story, well calculated to arouse in the reader a desire to know more about the poet and to read his works.

Sutter's Gold, by Blaise Cendrars. Translated from the French by Henry Longman. New York: Harper & Brothers, \$2.50.

JOHANN AUGUST SUTTER was the man who did more than any one else to open up California to the world. It was on his land that gold was first discovered in '49. The drama of his life—one might well say the melodrama except that melodrama is something that does

down, his grain destroyed, the mills ceased to turn; even his most faithful employees had deserted him to seek gold. A huge, raw city was rising on the land that he had cleared. Still Sutter had something to work for. He built new farms to earn enough money to carry on the lawsuits against 17,221 private persons who trespassed upon his plantations; a suit of \$25,000,000 against the State of California for having used his

roads, bridge piers and so forth; a suit against the Federal Government for failure to keep order and to collect the royalties due him. All he got was an annual pension of \$3000 and the title of General from the State of California.

Destroyed by Gold

He went to Washington and haunted offices and corridors, he camped on the Capitol steps. He fell into the hands of shysters. When his career ended he had be-

come a pathetic figure. The case has never been settled; his descendants have abandoned the affair. Gold destroyed Sutter, and not through his own seeking.

M. Cendrars has told the tale in a way that reminds us of his fellow-countryman, André Maurois, minus Maurois' touches of poetic fancy. Perhaps it is the French way. Certainly the stringent unity, the compression into these brief, significant moments is characteristic of the nation that excels in the vignette, and the kind of short story that is built round a single incident. M. Cendrars never leaves Sutter for an instant, except to accompany Madame Sutter and her children on their journey. All the history of the western immigration, the Mexican War, and the Gold Rush is told merely as it affects one man.

Perhaps the author's interest in this adventurer and wanderer is heightened by the fact that he, too, likes to roam the world in search of adventure. He has been fortunate in his choice of a subject, fortunate in his translator, Harry Climo, and in his translator, Henry Longman. Sutter is more than fortunate, too, in that he never bores his reader. There is no time to be bored, time only for thrills.

And when our breath comes back we will read a pleasant history of the older-fashioned sort.



BLAISE CENDRARS

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M. Cendrars has told the tale in a way that reminds us of his fellow-countryman, André Maurois, minus Maurois' touches of poetic fancy. Perhaps it is the French way. Certainly the stringent unity, the compression into these brief, significant moments is characteristic of the nation that excels in the vignette, and the kind of short story that is built round a single incident. M. Cendrars never leaves Sutter for an instant, except to accompany Madame Sutter and her children on their journey. All the history of the western immigration, the Mexican War, and the Gold Rush is told merely as it affects one man.

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And when our breath comes back we will read a pleasant history of the older-fashioned sort.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## It Is Never So Bad as All That

It was the other evening casually turning the pages of an old magazine—an Atlantic Monthly of 1888—when I came upon an article about the status of woman which attracted my curiosity, not that I was curious as to the status of woman, but curious rather as to what sort of an article on that subject the public of the Atlantic was reading by the evening lamp fifty-eight years ago. So many things have happened since 1888, and the status of woman is still so interesting a topic for magazine readers, that I was impelled to imagine an evening lamp of my own, turn the wick a little higher, and assume an Atlantic that had come fresh from the printer. Which, of course, is figurative. I am always a little in doubt as to whether a reader can be "transported" (as essayists like to describe themselves) from one time into another; and actually I took as a matter of course my electric bulb, held it aloft from the ceiling, and my Atlantic Monthly for what it was—an old magazine which had sometime been gnawed by a mouse.

It was the custom in those days to print articles without the name of the author, and there is something to be said for it. In this case, for example, the very anonymity of the writer—admittedly and evidently a woman—imparted to the article an informal and unprofessional character, though, for all I know, she may have contributed a well-known name when the editors came eventually to making up the index. As she wrote, so, I imagine, were a good many intelligent women talking in the 1880s, noting the effect of changes in feminine activities to which they were nearer than anybody can be nowadays, and looking askance at the effect of such changes on the life and behavior of themselves and their contemporaries.

It was a period, says this anonymous writer, speaking for "a multitude of intelligent and ambitious young matrons of moderate means," when "in these days of strain and struggle, who of us is there that understands how to live?" I confessed my astonishment; not at all in this way had I thought of the 1880s. I was surprised to read that "never before our time were so many privileges and advantages accorded to the sex, yet never was feminine work so badly done, never was there so much frivolity, so much complaint, so much sadness, anxiety, and discouragement among women as now." And this, it seems, was the "influence of the age"—the middle nineteenth century, as one may look back at it, unwittingly preparing for the early twentieth. Since most of my readers are unlikely ever to see that old Atlantic, I am tempted to a longer quotation than I should otherwise allow myself. For this is how one young woman then regarded herself and others:

"It is the century," she wrote, "that speaks as loudly in the transformation of us young matrons as in any of its more obvious revolutions; and all our domestic imperfections are chargeable upon the modern feminine education, which differs so entirely from that of fifty years ago, that the housewifely devotion of our grandmothers is as difficult and disagreeable to us as our accomplishments and extravagance would be impossible to them. In a general way, we feel that we ought to look after our households and still we earn nothing for our families, to save what hired labor we can. But our fragile American physique, as well as the fastidious taste born of school studies and fanciful young-lady pursuits, makes us shrink from kitchen and storeroom; nor can we bear to lose our hold, feeble as it may be, upon the music, the drawing, the varied culture of books, the art and society, that made the interest and happiness of our girlhood years. . . . Our smattering of the arts and sciences does not emancipate us from the old feminine slavery to manual labor. Cooking, sewing, dusting, arranging, it still stands there to be done; and, slight it as we may, we are yet compelled to attend to it just sufficiently to prevent our doing anything else well. So we accept superficially, as they do, accept, as a consequence, find ourselves at many a turn unequal to the situation. Goaded by her aspirations and fretted by her imperfections, it is no wonder that the young American matron . . . hurries along in the general rush, thorough neither as cook, seamstress, musician, student, or fine lady, but a patch-work apology for them all."

Now I no more believe that things were as bad as all that (though the author thought so) than I believe that a good deal that observers find to condemn in our present time is as universal as they appear to think. But here in general was unquestionably a state and condition of young American matrons different from the historic past of woman, as the writer presently went on to expound it. Few of these young matrons, as their 1888 representative admitted, knew much, if anything, about the "immortal woman-life of tradition and history"; and comparatively few young women, I dare say, although I seem to remember that one leader of modern woman has also written on this topic, know much more about it at present. It came to me as a new thought that in the magnificent days of the Roman Empire, the imperial garments of Augustus were woven at home by his wife and daughters, illustrating a manner of living under which, from the days of King Solomon (and earlier) to the approach of beginning of the nineteenth century, woman manufactured a considerable proportion of all the clothing worn in the world. In that historic past not only the farmer's wife, but every noble lady, every gentlewoman, in her own house, was a manufacturer on a scale proportioned to the number of her servants. In those 1880s—

"Herbert has allowed us at least to make up, if we would, the fabrics they sell us. But this last corner of our once royal feminine domain they are determined now to wrest from us. They have invented the sewing-machine, and already it takes from us not far from five hundred million dollars' worth of sewing annually."

By 1888 I read, men were being clothed from shops, and dry goods firms had been established wherein hosts of sewing girls, were making garments for sale to women. The spinning wheel had disappeared from the well-to-do home, and the needle was becoming an unfamiliar implement. In a host of women, all that multitude of young matrons of moderate means, had been removed from the activities of manufacturing producers to those of unproductive consumers.

"From early girlhood I wrote the regretful witness," we are told that "to please is our vocation—not to act; and so we have come to believe and to live as though personal adornment were our only legitimate ambition, personal vanity our only legitimate passion."

No, I do not believe that things were as bad as all that in 1888. I was not there myself, but I have known women—some of these young matrons grown to mature years—who were. Then as now there was hope for the future in the young matrons. Nor does my reading of history seem to show a noticeable absence of personal adornment and vanity in the days when a considerable proportion of women might be described as "manufacturing producers."

There is this to be said for it: reading about 1888 strengthens optimism about 1926.

Here, indeed, seems to be a topic for some qualified savant, ripe to produce a book in which dependent criticism of contemporary humanity over a reasonably long period should be exhibited and analyzed. Such a study might be entitled, "It Is Never So Bad as All That," and would be an interesting addition to our serious literature. R. B.

## The Countryside

There is no countryside like the English countryside for those who have learnt to love it. . . . Picardy is pink and white and pleasant in the blossom time. Burgundy goes on with its sunshine and wide hillsides and crumpled vineyards, a beautiful tangle of colors and repeated: "Italy gives salinas and wayside chapels and chestnuts and olive orchards, the Ardennes has its woods and gorges—Toulouse and the Rhineland, the wide Campagna with its distant Apennines, and the neat provinces of Germany, all clamour their special merits at one's memory. And there are the hills and fields of Virginia, like an England grown very big and slovenly, and the woods and big river sweeps of Pennsylvania, the trim New England landscape, a little bleak and rather fine. . . . The wide wide country roads and hills and woodlands of New York State. But none of these change scene and character in three miles of walking, nor have so mellow a sunlight nor so diversified a cloudland, nor confess the perpetual refreshment of the strong soft winds that blow from off the sea as our Mother England does. —H. G. Wells, in "The History of Mr. Polly."

## From the Observation Car in the Desert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
On either hand, tan sands,  
With plants of green and brown  
Set on the stretching flatness;  
The slimy gray of heat.  
Hovering above the land,  
Behind, two bands of silver,  
Joined by ties of brown  
Verging in the distance—  
A ladder to the horizon.  
Overhead, pale blue—cloudless.

A pounding, rhythmic roar—  
Clack, clack, clackity-clack—  
Never changing beat.  
A sphere of noise, intense,  
Saturating all.

Thrilling, soothing, aweing;  
Monotony, and roar,  
And rhythm. Vastness  
Of sight and sound and feeling.

Donald S. Culver.

## Seeking Roads

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Brown roads waiting, dusty, quiet,  
Calling me to things I do not know  
Or only vaguely feel.  
Sparkling laughter of purple asters  
In the dry grasses,  
Waving plummy seeds, a startled yellow bird—a burst of joy. I am following.

There have been other roads—and I have followed them, but not as now.

These are seeking roads.

Margaret Howard Ruby.

## October Bonfires

Just below me on the hillside is a forty-acre field that slopes gently down to the valley. Last year it was ploughed by a motor-tractor; this year I rejoice to say it is being ploughed, in the old way, as it has been ploughed for a thousand years. I suppose we ought to be grateful for the motor-tractor and the steam-digger that is cheapening production, but I am glad that the farmer below me has returned to the ancient way. When the machine comes in, the poetry goes out, and though poetry has no place in the farmer's ledger it is pleasant to find that he has sound reasons for reverting to the primitive plough. All the operations of the fields are beautiful to see. They are beautiful in themselves and beautiful in their suggestions of the permanence of things in the midst of which we come and go like the guests of a day. Who can see the gleaners in the field, or the haymakers piling the hay on the hay-wain, or the mower bending over the scythe without the stirring of feelings which the mere beauty of the scene or of the motion do not explain? Indeed, the sense of beauty itself is probably only the emanation of the thoughts subtly awakened by the action. . . .

And so it is with the scene before me. As we watch the ploughman, the line that straight, undulating line in the yellow stubble of the field, it seems to be not so much a mortal as a part of the landscape, that comes and goes as the seasons come and go, or as the sun comes and goes. His father, it may be, ploughed this field before him, and his father before him, and so on back through the centuries. . . . And over the new-ploughed soil the rooks, who have as ancient an ancestry as himself, descend in clouds to forage as they have descended in these late October days for a thousand years. And after the rooks, the starlings. They have gathered in hosts after the pleasant domestic intimacies of summer for their winter campaigning, and stream across the sky in those miraculous mass manoeuvres that affect one like winged and noiseless music. . . . They, too, have their part in the external economy of the fields. They are notes in that rhythm of things which touches our transitoriness with the hint of immortality.

The ploughman has reached the far end of his furrow and rests his horses while he takes his lunch by the hedgerow. That is a scene once more with the returning splendours of these October days. The green of summer has turned to a passion of gold and scarlet and yellow and purple. . . . the elms that have stood so long garbed in sober green are showing wonderful tints, and circles of bright yellow at the top. . . . It is as though they have suddenly become vocal and hilarious and are breaking into song. A few days hence they will be a glory of bright yellow. But that last note of triumph does not belong to October. It is in the first days of November that the elm is at its crowning hour. But the beech is at its best now, and the woodlands that spread up the hillside glow, underfoot and overhead, with the fires of fairyland.

In the bright warm sunshine there is a false echo of the songs of spring. There are chirrupings and chattering from voices that have been silent for long. There is the "spink, spink" of the chiffinch, and from the meadowland at the back there comes at intervals the song of a lark, not the full song of summer, but no mean imitation of it. It is the robin, however, who is now chorister-in-chief. . . .

I can see the ploughman nearing the top end of the field, and can hear the jangle of the harness and his comments to the horses and almost the soft fall of the soil as the furrow is turned over. I think I will bid him adieu, for these October days provide tasks for me as well as for the ploughman. There are still some apples to pick, there is an amazing bed of carrots to be got up, there are some pumpkins to be cut down, there are some bonfires to be lighted, and some young fir-trees to be transplanted. I think I will start with the bonfires. —From "Many Furrows" by Alpha of the Plough.



The Scroll of the Samaritan Pentateuch

## Über das Pflegen der Ernte

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SAMEN, die man einst in einer ausgegrabenen Stadt fand, waren noch keimfähig, obgleich sie sehr viele Jahre lang brachgelegen hatten. Ihr Brachliegen war eine Folge des Umstandes, dass ihnen die erforderlichen Wachstumsbedingungen gefehlt hatten. Ähnlich stehen die Samen Gesundheit, wahre Befriedigung und alle geistigen Fähigkeiten dem Menschen in göttlicher Weise zur Verfügung und haben ihm immer göttlich zur Verfügung gestanden. Viele Menschen haben dies als wahr bewiesen. Mose, Elias und Christus Jesus taten es. Doch diese wünschenswerten Eigenschaften und Fähigkeiten haben für das allgemeine menschliche Bewusstsein oft brachgelegen, weil die falschen Annahmen über Gott und den Menschen nicht zerstört worden waren.

Ein hauswirtschaftlicher Gärtner bereitet das Land gründlich zu, pflanzt die Saat, düngt den Garten immer gut und schüttet ihn vor allem, was seine Weiterentwicklung hindern könnte. Aber gerade wie ein treuer Gärtner sein Land aus Mangel an gründlicher Pflege, sorgfältiger Befruchtung und rechtzeitiger Einbringung der Ernte weniger ertragreich werden lässt, so werden Gesundheit, Befriedigung und andere geistige Eigenschaften von den Menschen noch nicht völlig geerntet, weil der Boden des Denkens von materiellen Annahmen wie Gleichgültigkeit, Sünde und Krankheit gereinigt werden muss. Dies sind Irrtümer—unnötige Hindernisse, selbstauferlegte Lasten—, die so gewiss wie das Unkraut aus dem Garten entfernt werden können. Denn die Bibel, gefolgt von der Wissenschaft, erklärt und hält durchweg aufrecht, dass Gott nur das Gute schafft und will, dass die Menschen es erfahren.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft liefert dem earnesten Sucher das göttliche Verständnis, das die Nützlichkeitsmaterielle Annahmen lehrt und zeigt, wie sie beseitigt werden können, damit die reiche Ernte der Gesundheit, wahrer Befriedigung und anderer geistiger Eigenschaften an Licht gebracht werden kann. Sie bietet jedermann das Verfahren, die göttlich verliehene wiederbelebende Fähigkeit der Wahrheit zu finden, die einen vor der Knechtschaft materiellen Denkens bewahrt und die gute Ernte, die Gott für den Menschen bereitet, einbringt.

Der Gedankengarten jedes einzelnen bedarf sorgfältiger Aufmerksamkeit, damit wahre Befriedigung geerntet werden kann. Die Kälte und die Finsternis solcher Gedanken wie Krankheit, Groll, Trägheit, Dunkel, Neid und Misstrauen gegen Gott müssen beseitigt werden. In dem Verhältnis, wie dies geschieht, wird das Bewusstsein mit den göttlichen Ideen Gesundheit, Fleiss, Demut, Dankbarkeit, Gottvertrauen und Glauben an das Menschen vollkommenes Sein bereichert. Mrs. Eddy spricht von diesem vortrefflichen Ernten in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 204), wo sie sagt, eine solche Reinigung des Denkens gebe den Sterblichen "neue Beweggründe, neue Ziele, neue Neigungen, die alle nach oben weisen", und sie führt fort: "Dieser Zustand des Denkens führt zu Stärke, Freiheit, tiefgeföhntem Glauben an Gott." Ferner erklärt sie: "Er bewirkt eine herrliche Voraussicht, Weisheit und Kraft; er macht die sterbliche Absicht selbstlos, verleiht Festigkeit des Entschliessens und Erfolg des Bemühens." In einem so zubereiteten Garten blüht wahre Befriedigung auf immer.

Die Sterblichen können auch eine der herrlichsten Wahrheiten der ganzen Ernte erlangen lernen, nämlich, dass die geistigen Fähigkeiten des Menschen vollständig und in Gott blühend sind. Jesus sagte: "Ich und der Vater sind eins." Er erntete von dem Verständnis seiner göttlichen Verwandtschaft, dass er Gott preisen und den Menschen zeigen konnte, wie sie dadurch, dass sie alle materiellen Annahmen aus ihren Erfahrungen vollständig entfernen, dieselbe Ernte wie er einbringen können.—Das Bewusstsein der vollkommenen, bleibenden Eigenschaften Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts. Lohnt es sich daher nicht für jeden, zu beginnen und fortzufahren, seinen Garten zu pflegen und diese Ernte einzubringen? Für seine Jünger und für alle, die an ihn glauben, betete Jesus: "Auf dass alle eins seien, gleichwie du, Vater, in mir und ich in dir; dass auch sie in uns eins seien." Ist das Verständnis der Einheit des Menschen mit dem göttlichen Gemüt, von dem Jesus erntete, und dessen Erlangung er anderen verlehrt, nicht genug Befriedigung, dass den Menschen vollständig, bleibende geistige Eigenschaften zur Verfügung stehen?

Aus den Verheissungen der Bibel geht klar hervor, dass Gesundheit für den Menschen göttlich natürlicher ist als Liebfähigkeit für die Lillie. Jede die Gesundheit betreffende Frage hat eine rechte Lösung; und die göttlichen Fähigkeiten sind immer erreichbar, wodurch Gottes Güte, Barmherzigkeit und Gerechtigkeit nutzbar gemacht werden, um den Irrtum der Krankheit zu beseitigen. Jesus sagte seinen Nachfolgern, sie sollen die Lillien sehen, "wie" sie wachsen.

## On Tending the Harvest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SEEDS which were once found in an excavated city were fertile, although they had lain dormant for a great many years. Their dormancy was due to lack of necessary co-operative influences. Similarly, the seeds of health, of true satisfaction, and of all spiritual faculties are, and always have been, divinely available to men. Many individuals have proved this true: Moses, Elijah, and Christ Jesus did so. But these desirable qualities and faculties have often lain dormant to the general human consciousness, because false beliefs about God and man have not been destroyed.

A thrifty gardener prepares the ground thoroughly, plants the seed, keeps his garden properly nourished, and protects it from whatever would impede its progressive unfoldment. But even as the slothful gardener allows his ground to become less fruitful through lack of thorough cultivation, careful planting, and timely harvesting, so health, satisfaction, and other enduring qualities are not yet fully harvested by mankind because the mental ground needs to be cleared of material beliefs, such as apathy, sin, and disease. These are errors—unnecessary encumbrances, self-impositions—which may be removed as certainly as weeds from a garden; for the Bible, spiritually understood, states and maintains throughout that good is all that God creates or intends man to experience.

Christian Science furnishes to the earnest seeker the divine understanding which shows the fullness of material beliefs and how to remove them, so that the abundant harvest of health, true satisfaction, and other spiritual qualities may be brought to light. It offers to every one the method of finding the resuscitating ability of Truth, divinely bestowed, to keep one from the bondage of material thinking, and to glean the good harvest which God creates for man.

The mental garden of everyone needs careful attention, that true satisfaction may be reaped. The chill and darkness of such thoughts as sickness, resentment, idleness, conceit, envy, and distrust in God need to be cleared away. Proportionally as this is done, consciousness will be enriched with divine ideas of health, industry, humility, gratitude, trust in God, and faith in man's perfect being. Mrs. Eddy speaks of this most excellent harvesting in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 204), where she says that such purification of thought gives to mortals "new motives, new purposes, new affections, all pointing upward," and adds, "This mental condition settles into strength, freedom, deep-toned faith in God; and she still further states, 'It brings with it wonderful foresight, wisdom, and power; it unseals the mortal purpose, gives steadiness to resolve, and success to endeavor.' In a garden thus prepared, true satisfaction blossoms forever.

Mortals may also learn to glean one of the most glorious truths of the entire harvest, namely, that man's spiritual faculties are complete and enduring in God. Jesus said, "I and my Father are one." He gleaned from the understanding of his divine relationship that he might glorify God and show mankind how, through the complete removal of all material beliefs from its experiences, to reap the harvest which he attained, the consciousness of the perfect, enduring qualities of God, divine Mind. Is it not profitable for every one to begin, and to continue, tending his garden and gleaning this harvest? For his disciples and for all those who should believe on him, Jesus prayed: "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." Is not the understanding of the unity of man with divine Mind, from which Jesus gleaned, and the attainment of which he promised to others, sufficient confirmation that man has access to complete, enduring spiritual faculties?

It is evident from the promises of the Bible that health is more divinely natural to man than is loveliness to a lily. Each problem regarding health has a right solution; and the divine faculties are ever available whereby God's loving-kindness, mercy, and justice may be utilized to remove the error of disease. Jesus told his followers to consider "how" the lilies grew. Mrs. Eddy considered this fully; and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" was the result of her considerations. She made very clear the Biblical truth that man and health are inseparable. She assuringly calls attention to humanity's need of watching that false thoughts be detected and destroyed, and that true, healthful beliefs be accepted. On page 62 of Science and Health she says, "The divine Mind, which forms the bud and blossom, will care for the human body, even as it clothes the lily; but let no mortal interfere with God's government by thrusting in the laws of erring, human concepts."

Health, satisfaction, and all spiritual faculties! What a harvest! He who tends to this harvest is happy, because he knows that the weeds of material concepts are disappearing. As God made no evil or error, it must disappear as rapidly as belief in it ceases. So he who tends to this most excellent harvest is learning not to fear, love, or trust erroneous thoughts, and is eliminating them courageously, patiently, lovingly. And he faithfully and joyfully cultivates his unity with divine Mind, from which he may, eternally, gather health and satisfaction—all spiritual qualities.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

## Sea Meadows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I love all meadows,  
But I long to be  
Near tawny meadows  
Running to the sea;

Stretching their broad arms  
To enfold once more  
The shy, restless waves  
That creep to the shore.

Great tawny meadows  
Swirled by every breeze,  
Greenish-gold meadows  
Barren of all trees.

Sheltered from the reach  
Of disturbing hands,  
Mysterious and moist,  
Wild, untrodden lands.

Rose-hued, lush meadows,  
At the sunset hour  
Holding for the sea  
A rich, secret dower.

Marshy wide meadows  
O'er whose broad sweep  
Tiny waves creep in  
To rest and sleep.

I love all meadows  
But I long to be  
Near tawny meadows  
Reaching to the sea.

Eleanor G. R. Young.

sen. Mrs. Eddy zog dies vollständig in Betracht, und "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" war das Ergebnis ihrer Betrachtungen. Sie machte die biblische Wahrheit, dass der Mensch und die Gesundheit unzertrennlich sind, sehr klar. Überzeugend lenkt sie die Aufmerksamkeit der Menschen auf die Notwendigkeit zu wachsen, damit falsche Gedanken aufgedeckt und zerstört und wahre, gesunde Gedanken angenommen werden. Auf Seite 62 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit sagt sie: "Das göttliche Gemüt, das die Knoche und Blüte bildet, wird für den menschlichen Körper sorgen, ebenso wie es die Lillie kleidet; kein Sterblicher aber mische sich in Gottes Regierung dadurch, dass er mit Gesetzen irrender, menschlicher Begriffe das wachsende zerschneidet."

Gesundheit, Befriedigung und alle geistigen Fähigkeiten! Was für eine Ernte! Wer diese Ernte pflegt, ist glücklich, weil er weiss, dass das Unkraut materieller Begriffe im Verschwinden begriffen ist. Da Gott nichts Böses, d.h. keinen Irrtum, geschaffen hat, muss es so schnell verschwinden, wie der Glaube daran aufrührt. Wer also diese ausgezeichnete Ernte pflegt, lernt irdige Gedanken weiter fürchten, noch lieben, noch ihnen vertrauen, und merkt sie mutig, geduldig, liebevoll aus. Und vertrieben und freudig pflegt er seine Einheit mit dem göttlichen Gemüt, von dem er auf ewig Gesundheit und Befriedigung—alle geistigen Eigenschaften—sammeln kann.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

## With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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**High as in 1925 Due to  
Yield and Price Drop**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The demand for credit for crop-moving purposes for the July-September quarter did not increase with the advent of the crop-moving season to the extent that it did in 1924 and 1925, due to a falling off in the marketing of farm products in August instead of the usual increase, it is noted in the monthly survey of the Federal Reserve Board.

The recent price of farm products has been downward rather than upward as in the similar period for 1925, it is stated in the Federal Reserve Bulletin; prices of leading farm products are consequently lower than a year ago, and total yields for most of the leading crops, with the exception of wheat are smaller than last year.

About 20 per cent more wheat and 10 per cent more cotton must be sold and financed for 1926 than for 1925,

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## Investment Lists

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at its highest in quantity is offset, according to the survey, by declines in price from 10 to 20 percent in the price of wheat and of more than 20 percent in the price of corn.

"Notwithstanding the smaller growth in the demand for bank credit and for currency this autumn, however, money markets have advanced more than in either of the two preceding years, and pre-market rates on money were higher in September than at any other time in the past two years," it was stated. The Federal Reserve Board accounts for this by the fact that the demand for bank credit, although the seasonal increase was less than for the two preceding years, was in larger volume than at any previous time.

The seven weeks between July 30 and Sept. 25 were featured by an increase in the loans of members banks in leading cities by about \$300,000,000, which nearly \$200,000,000 was in mortgages.

The decline of demand deposits in small town banks during the first half of 1926 was larger than usual, the survey noted, and the decline in

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actively large volume of purchases of farm equipment and of consumption of goods by the plant. In other fields of national production, activities are at a higher level than a year ago, according to the survey. Building activities, increased during August and September, factory employment took an upward turn after a decline in July, automobile production and textile mill activities increased, and mining output also recovered.

The total volume of manufacturing activities during the first eight months of 1925, the board said, has exceeded that of any previous corresponding period.

**ATLANTIC REFINING REDUCTION**

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**RUBBER EXCHANGE SALE**

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Crude rubber valued at more than \$200,000,000 was traded in on the Rubber Exchange of New York during its first half-year from Feb. 15.

COLUMBIA TOWNS  
IN SAILING RACE

Defeats Henry Ford in Two-Day 40-Mile Tests for Fishing Schooners

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Champion of this port's fishing fleet by its two strakes, the Columbia, yesterday sailed over the Henry Ford, the speedy Columbia awaited today an answer to the challenge that may send her into competition against the Canadian winner in the fishing fleet races of Halifax next Saturday.

Capt. Benjamin Pine, who steered the Columbia to victory yesterday, sang his own song as a racing skipper when he brought his schooner into port, but generously named Capt. Clayton of Morrissey of the Henry Ford as his successor should the Columbia enter the international contest.

Capt. Pine said the Columbia's challenge to Halifax newspapers last night and, if accepted, will mean the race will be held off in the city harbor on Oct. 22. The international race has not been contested since 1922.

Yesterday's victory of the Columbia over the Ford was even more decisive than on the previous day when Pine's boat had nosed its way home by a bare minute and four seconds. The Columbia led yesterday by nearly five full minutes.

It was another battle of skippers and Pine's prowess in the game and settled an argument that long had divided Gloucester into friendly but rival camps.

Defeated Ford in 1923

All the shipping in the harbor joined in a noisy welcome to the winner and no sooner had the contending schooners been docked when Pine and Morrissey rushed to shake hands and exchange congratulations.

A band met the racing crews at the wharf and victuals and victuals were served behind the mainmast.

Victory in the two-day, 40-mile test brought to Captain Pine a cash prize of \$1750, a silver cup and a letter of commendation from the Gloucester Yacht Club.

George E. Fuller of Worcester, and a leg on a second cup presented by former Mayor Frank E. Davis of Gloucester. The Henry Ford received second money of \$1350.

Although the series just ended was the first, the Columbia's victory over the Ford and the Columbia it was not the first time they had met.

The Columbia defeated the Ford in the 1922 elimination for the Morrissey series but at that time the Ford was newly in from the fishing banks and did not take time to condition.

In the same year Coach Morrissey, the principal owner of the Ford, was in the uncompleted series of Halifax.

Both Pine and Morrissey are the principal owners of the Columbia.

"That is up to the Morrissey Race Committee," Captain Pine said when asked if the Columbia would challenge the winner of a second series.

By N. S. Next Saturday to determine the Canadian championship.

If the committee decides to challenge, the Columbia will compete with the Canadian champion, and Captain Morrissey, who sailed the Henry Ford Monday and yesterday, will be the skipper of the American challenger.

Won and Lost in Windward Work

The race was won and lost in windward work. On the third leg, a 10-mile beat to windward in uncertain air, Pine obtained the advantage that held the Ford to the finish.

When Capt. Morrissey in the Ford struck a soft spot and lay becalmed, Pine was able to "buy some wind" and make good time.

On the fourth leg, a 10-mile beat to windward in uncertain air, Pine obtained the advantage that held the Ford to the finish.

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DE MAR TRIUMPHS IN  
NEW YORK MARATHON

Michelson and Kennedy Follow—Cygnet A. C. Wins Prize

NEW YORK-PORT CHESTER MARATHON TEAM STANDING

Cygnet A. C. Port Chester..... 12  
S. A. C. Port Chester..... 13  
Monarch A. C. Toronto..... 17

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Clarence H. De Mar, veteran Melrose Marathon runner, winner of the Boston Athletic Association run four times and present New York-Port Chester Marathon, won the 26-mile, 385 yards, in the time of 2h. 28m. 35s. here yesterday.

De Mar's closest rival was Albert R. Michelson of the Cygnet A. C. of Port Chester, who won the race last year and was looked upon as the favorite yesterday. Michelson's time was 2h. 44m. 47.4s. Although De Mar's time was much slower than the record set last year by Michelson, it was considered excellent because of the fact that the Melrose man had very little competition to push him.

Michelson's closest rival was William J. Kennedy of the Cygnet A. C. of Port Chester came in third. Fourth place was won by Percy Wier, Toronto runner, who finished close to Kennedy and fifth went to Arthur Garvin, a New York University freshman, representing the Glencoe A. C.

A two-race favorite contender, Charles L. Mellor of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, and former United States champion, and Frank T. Zuna of Newark, N. J. expected to extend the field, dropped out of the race a little more than half way. The Cygnet A. C. of Port Chester carried the team honors with a total of 12 points, four less than the total for the United States Army team from the Canal Zone. Monarch A. C. of Toronto, Can., took third in the club standing. The list of finishers follows:

Name and Club Time  
C. H. De Mar, Melrose..... 2h. 28m. 35s.  
W. J. Kennedy, Cygnet A. C..... 2h. 44m. 47.4s.  
Percy Wier, Toronto..... 2h. 45m. 10s.  
Arthur Garvin, New York..... 2h. 46m. 10s.  
Jack Lamb, Biddeford, Me..... 2h. 53m. 58s.  
Victor Glance, Detroit..... 2h. 53m. 58s.  
Thos. B. Dwyer, New York..... 2h. 53m. 58s.  
Gonzalez Moreno, U. S. A..... 2h. 53m. 58s.  
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Henry Nelson, Norwegian..... 2h. 53m. 58s.

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